

YOUTH'S INTRODUCTION TO Trade and Buſineſs:

CONTAINING,

- | | |
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| <p>I. Tables of the moſt uſual <i>Clerk-like</i> Contractions of Words; with proper Directions how to Adreſs Perſons of <i>Elevated Rank</i>, and thoſe in <i>Office</i>.</p> <p>II. <i>Acquittances</i> and <i>Promiſſory Notes</i> diverſified, and adapted to ſuch Circumſtances as occur in <i>Real Buſineſs</i>.</p> <p>III. Variety of Bills of <i>Parcels</i>, and Bills on <i>Book-Debts</i>, to enter the <i>Learner</i> in the Manner and Methods of <i>Commerce</i>, and to make him ready at Computation.</p> <p>IV. Bills of <i>Exchange</i>, with neceſſary Directions for the right Underſtanding and Management</p> | <p>of <i>Remittances</i>; ſeveral <i>Orders</i> for Goods, <i>Letters</i> of Credit, <i>Invoices</i>, and other <i>Merchant-like</i> Examples.</p> <p>V. Authentic Forms of ſuch <i>Law-Precedents</i>, as are moſt frequently met with in the Courſe of <i>Traffick</i>.</p> <p>VI. Small Collections of <i>Queſtions</i> interſperſed, to exerciſe the <i>Learner</i> in the Common Rules of <i>Arithmetic</i>, to uſe him to <i>Calculation</i>, and to bring him acquainted with the <i>Uſe</i>, the <i>Properties</i> and <i>Excellency</i> of <i>Numbers</i>, by way of <i>Recreation</i>.</p> |
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The FIFTH EDITION, Corrected, Augmented, and conſiderably Improved.

By M. CLARE, Maſter of the ACADEMY in *Soho-Square, London*.
Where YOUTH are Boarded, Educated, and Qualified either for the Univerſity, the Compting-houſe, or the Publick Offices.

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Recreation 4th

Question 1st

Chaite, Horpe & Harnep -	90 : 00 : 00.
Horpe in Harnep -	38 : 18 : 06
Rem: Value of Chaite alone -	11 : 03 : 06
Chaite & Harnep -	13 : 13 : 00
Rem: Harnep alone -	2 : 09 : 06
Rem: Horpe Alone -	36 : 07 : 00
	Ans.

Question 2

Quarters Rent in Money -	7	3	8
Allowed for a small Repair -	0	7	6
King's Tax. -	0	18	9
Total for One Quarter -	8	10	0
Answer -	38	00	0

Question 3^d

Seth born A.M. 130	
Enos after him - 108	
Cainan next - 90	
Mahalaleel - 70	
Jared - 68	
Enoch - 162	
Methuselah - 68	
Lamech - 187	
Noah - 182	
Flood - 600	
Tot: Flood was A.M. 1686	
Enos's Age - 990	
From Flood After Adam Age 728	

Question 4th

From Creation to the Flood -	1686
Thence to Solomon's Temple -	1336
Thence to Mahomet -	1630
Tot: From Creation to Mahomet -	4622
Mahomet after Christ -	622
Rem: Christ born A.M. -	4000

Question 5th

his proper one; Human body in fair Weather about 33900
in foul Weather about 38824

Rem: Difference -

Ans. 3281

Question 6th

From - - - 81,000,000 = TS
Take - - - 240,000 = TL

Rem: - 80,760,000 = LS in an Eclipse of the Sun. Answer.

To - - - 81,000,000 = TS
add - - - 240,000 = TL

Net. - 81,240,000 = SL in an Eclipse of the Moon Answer.

Question 7th

1740	1740	1740
<u>90</u>	<u>140</u>	<u>200</u>
1790 Popidonius	1600 Ptolomy	1940 Hip: & Ark.

Question 8th

Born 1793
A born 1693
Differ: 60 Answer

Question 9th

1688
137
Grant forfeited
Grant Made
Answer It Casted - 312

Question 10th

Moses born A.M.	2433	Xit born	4000	Col: 3,960
	<u>832</u>		<u>40</u>	Hom: 3,260
Homer born.	<u>3265</u>	Cafar born	<u>3960</u>	Diff: <u>690</u>
Xit born -	<u>4000</u>		<u>312</u>	
Between Homer & Xit.	<u>735</u>	Alex: born.	<u>3648</u>	
Between Homer & Cafar.	<u>690</u>	Homer	<u>3265</u>	
Between Homer & Alex:	<u>383</u>	Diff: -	<u>383</u>	
Sum of 4 intervals -	<u>1813</u>	Answer.		

The P R E F A C E.



N the commerce of the world, dispatch in business is no ordinary accomplishment; which being the result of a well-directed education, it cannot be amiss, in a Treatise of this nature, to touch on those parts of it, which are more immediately necessary for forming the man of business.

AFTER the youth's first years have been employed in READING his native language, and proper care has been taken to explain and inform him of the meaning and force of words, as they present; the next step is to initiate him in the rudiments of GRAMMAR: In which, at first, nothing is more material, than to be very particular in the regular division and formation of syllables. While this is doing, it is necessary for him to learn to write; in which, the Teacher will find sufficient reason to exercise his vigilance, and to guard against the ill habits his charge will be apt to contract, both in posture and performance.

'TIS not my design, to describe at large what part of Grammar-learning is most necessary for this end, nor to trace out the methods by which it is to be effected; those must be left to the skill and discretion of his instructor: I shall, therefore, only recommend two things, not generally made use of.

I. IF the scholar be enjoined to copy all his exercises, after correction, into a fair book, it will not only point out to him his mistakes, and inform him how to mend them; but will even insensibly improve his hand, and fix it in a bold and manly character.

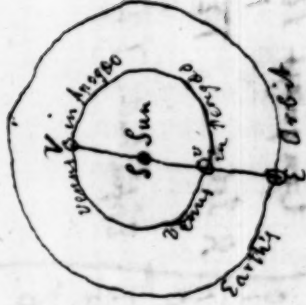
II. As the principal end of instructing a youth, designed for business, in the Latin tongue, is to make him a greater master of his own; the way to apply, and render it most effectual to that end, is to use him frequently to English translations. The meaning and sense of his authors will thereby be impressed on his mind, with greater advantage, and in time, he will acquire a clear, just, and natural manner of expressing his thoughts, on all occasions; to which, if the reading of good authors in our own language be added, a due proficiency may be expected, not only in spelling and propriety of style, but also in that elegance and good sense, which distinguish one man from another, and are absolutely requisite for all, that hope to be considerable in the world.

As the FRENCH TONGUE is, at present, the general language of Europe, and consequently most proper for correspondence, it ought to be recommended to the learner, among his Grammar studies, when his parts will admit of so great a variety; but not before he is sufficiently grounded in the Latin, from whence the French is chiefly derived.

WRITING must always be regarded as an essential part of every day's employment; because the free and clerk-like manner of writing, fit for the dextrous dispatch of business, is not attainable by speculative notions, or on a sudden, but by practice gradually, under the direction of an able master; nor can any other means be depended on, to make the hand easy, bold, and masterly.

ARITHMETIC now must be entered on; in teaching which art, the ensuing Treatise will be of some advantage: The bills of parcels, and those on book-debts, are such examples of computation, as daily occur in commerce, and which are of use to illustrate the practical rules, and apply them to business. The variety of promissory notes, acquittances, bills of exchange, with directions relating to them and things of like nature, are all intended to give the young clerk a taste and idea of the customs and usages of dealers, and to obviate the difficulties

Question 11.



From 81,000,000 = ES.

Take 99,000,000 = VS.

Rem: $22,000,000 = EV$ The distance of the Earth & Venus in Perigee.

To 81,000,000 = ES.

add 99,000,000 = VS

Tot: $140,000,000 = EV$ The distance of Earth & Venus in Apogee.

$22,000,000$

Ans. $118,000,000$ Difference of distance in both circumstances

Question 12.

B 41 72
 88 18

A 23 Info 390 Answer.

Recreation 14

100 Sumas = 100

10 Mark = 6:13:4

W. — $98:6:8$

R. — $97:10:0$

T. — $91:4:0$

S. — $90:1:2$

Question 14

W. 98:6:8

R. 97:10:0

T. 91:4:0

S. 90:1:2

Sol. $382:1:10$ Ans

T. — $91:4:0$

S. — $90:1:2$

Question 2

Solomon's Temple built A.M. 3000

443

Troy built

2557

260

London built

2817

Christ born

4000

744

Rome built

3256

113

Carthage built

3143

London built

2817

Answer. London built first by 326 years.

Question 3^d

When you 17 | When I am 70

34 | 34

Ans. I. 11 | Ans. you 36

17

3

A - 20 | B 10

Ans.

Question 4th

Question 5th

1st Reformation

1517

215

1517

77

1st Compa. -

1302

42

Printing -

1440

Ans.

2 Gunpowder. -

1344

148

4th America -

1492

Ans.

Question 6th

Restoration

1660

33

Grant made

1627

210

1st Term ends -

1837

99

2^d Term ends (Ans) 1936.

Question 7th

Conquest

1066

134

Peace of Utrecht

1713

70

Edifice made

1200

10

Edifice fell

1643

1210

Edifice built.

1210

Edifice stood (Ans) 433

The P R E F A C E.

faculties he would otherwise meet with, through his not being acquainted with things of that general concern in traffick.

TRANSCRIBING and computing the invoices and other mercantile precedents, will yield him a no less profitable exercise, and conduce, in some measure, to the understanding the practice of BOOK-KEEPING; a science so universally useful, that, without keeping regular accompts, the trader risks the sacrificing an improvable fortune, to negligence and chance; the man of estate is thereby made subject to frequent impositions, always to uncertainties; and the man in office is likewise exposed to numberless perplexities; and indeed, none can properly be said to be a judge of business, whose abilities, how considerable soever, are not assisted by some insight and skill therein.

THE collections of questions interpersed, all of them solvable by the rules of common Arithmetic, are subjoined, to exercise the pupil in numbers, to accustom him to calculation, and, with a design, to excite his curiosity, to look farther into their properties and use, not only as they regard themselves, but also as they respect lines, surfaces and solid bodies.

DRAWING is an attainment worth every man's pursuit; but it is indispensably necessary for the mechanic: Since, among its many other advantages, he is thereby able to convey his designs to the apprehensions of others, by a sketch off-hand, with much clearness and certainty.

GEOGRAPHY, as it informs us of the situation of the several parts of the earth, the distance and bearing of places, the extent, language, religion, and products of different countries; as it is the key to history and the publick news, and needful to the forming a right judgment of our country, its interest and concerns; is of too great importance to be neglected.

To these more necessary qualifications of the man of business, the practical parts of the Mathematics, as MEASURING, GAUGING, SURVEYING, NAVIGATION, are to be considered as very advantageous and useful additions: The more speculative parts, as GEOMETRY, ASTRONOMY, with EXPERIMENTAL and NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, and ALGEBRA, are also informations that give a sublime and noble turn of thought; and which, tho' they may not seem occurrences in immediate business or commerce, yet do they frequently conduce to the improvement of both, and are always amusements highly proper for the virtuous and intelligent mind.

I HAVE supposed the learner of a promising genius and teachable disposition; happy in parents able and willing to allow him an handsome and proper education; and happy in teachers, who want neither capacity nor integrity in their calling. Where all these do not concur, the misfortune is not easily retrieved. When once the time of youth is lost, the cares of life are so great and many, that few or none are ever able to recover themselves from the low condition always attending to the want of a proper and early education.

Soho-Square, Dec. 30,
1719.

M. CLARE

Question 8th

Reformation 1017
88

Acception of Brant: Family

1714
94

Donder Plot - 1600
43

Return of K. Cha: 2

1660
1648

K. Cha: 1st death. 1648

Ans. Term of his Exile - 12 years.

Question 9th

1733
1711

22
24

Ans. C

46
17

Ans. A

63
13

Ans. B

76

Question 10th

from 1000

2

30

30

Eber born

87 after flood

34

4

30

Internal

270 Ans.

Eber died

31

after flood

them died

02

after flood

Eber survived

29

Ans.

Question 11th

23

8

A's age -

31

19

C's age -

50

14

B's age

36

age of all 3.

117

22

Ans. 130

Ans. 130

Ans. 130

Ans. 130

Question 12th

I in 1720 was

27

18

48

I in 1738 was

19

64

109

K in 1738 was

24

88

Age of both L & K in 1738.

2

87

M's age in 1738

Ans.

M's age in 1740

Ans.

Recreation - 6th

Question 1st

Sept: 9 - 1087

Oct: 4 - 1066

$$\begin{array}{r} 4) 215 \\ 365 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1095 \\ 126 \\ 63 \end{array}$$

Intercalary Days - 5

$$\begin{array}{r} 7665 \\ 7670 \end{array}$$

Days Wanting

$$\begin{array}{r} 25 \\ 7645 \end{array}$$

Ans: Will: 1st

Aug: 2 - 1100

Sept: 9 - 1087

$$\begin{array}{r} 4) 136 \\ 365 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1095 \\ 365 \end{array}$$

Intercalary Days 3

$$\begin{array}{r} 4745 \\ 4748 \end{array}$$

Days Wanting 38

$$\begin{array}{r} 4710 \\ 4710 \end{array}$$

Ans: Will: 2

March 8 - 1701

Feb: 3 - 1689

$$\begin{array}{r} 4) 1273 \\ 365 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 730 \\ 365 \end{array}$$

Intercalary Days 3

$$\begin{array}{r} 4380 \\ 4383 \end{array}$$

Days Added 33

$$\begin{array}{r} 4416 \\ 4416 \end{array}$$

Ans: Will: 3

Question 2^d

B. born 180 ago

$$\begin{array}{r} 161 \\ 161 \end{array}$$

Take diff: 19

$$\begin{array}{r} 47 \\ 47 \end{array}$$

Rem: At age 28

$$\begin{array}{r} 43 \\ 43 \end{array}$$

B's Age - 90

Age of both 118 Ans: 118

Question 3^d

1740

$$\begin{array}{r} 28 \\ 1768 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 50 \\ 1718 \end{array}$$

Ans: 1718

Question 3^d

$$\begin{array}{r} 1740 \\ 28 \\ 1768 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 50 \\ 1718 \end{array}$$

Ans: 1718

1718

1718

1718

1718

1718

1718

1718

1718

1718

1718

Question 4th

A. born - 1108

$$\begin{array}{r} 48 \\ 1156 \end{array}$$

B. born - 1156

$$\begin{array}{r} 103 \\ 1259 \end{array}$$

C. born - 1259

$$\begin{array}{r} 1527 \\ 1527 \end{array}$$

Z. born - 1527

$$\begin{array}{r} 74 \\ 1601 \end{array}$$

Y. born - 1601

$$\begin{array}{r} 114 \\ 1487 \end{array}$$

X. born - 1487

$$\begin{array}{r} 1487 \\ 1487 \end{array}$$

Ans: 1487

Richard's Question 4th

1st From July 7th 1189 to Apr. 6. 1199 = 10 - 91 = 3961

2^d From June 24th 1377 to Sept. 30. 1399 = 22 + 101 = 8036

3^d From June 18th 1483 to Aug. 22. 1488 = 2 + 165 = 795

Three Richards' Reigned Ans: Tot 12492

T O
Master **G E O R G E O N S L O W,**

Only Son of the Right Honourable **A R T H U R O N S L O W**, Esq; Speaker of
the Honourable House of Commons.

D E A R S I R !



FROM the large Experience I have had of your excellent Capacity, and your amiable Disposition, I have pregnant hopes of your becoming one day a considerable, that is, a wise, a good, and a useful Man.

FROM this expectation it is, that I am ambitious of presenting you this Edition of a small Work, which I have the pleasure to imagine will be of service to You, Sir, when You come to dip into **N U M B E R S**; a Qualification equal, if not superior in value, to most we learn besides.

Y O U R Worthy Father sits, where he has been long a witness of the advantage, with which the Calculist and Accomptant are always heard. And no wonder; since arguments, drawn from Arithmetical computations, carry with them uncommon weight, having their foundation in Reason and in Truth. I am,

D E A R S I R,

Your most Affectionate, and

most Obligated, Humble Servant,

Martin Clare.

Soho Square;
Jan.-1, 1739.

12492
Ans. 104
Three Richards reigns

CORRIGENDA

Page 16. l. 4. r. 30 l. wanting 2 s.

17. l. 16. r. 11619 l. 3 s. 1 d.

26. l. 18. r. you 36.

27. l. 4. r. 433 Years.

30. l. 29. r. Will. 2 d. 4710 Days.

31. l. 3. r. 118 Years.

ibid l. 12. r. 12490 Days.

ibid l. 30. r. Jam. I. 8049.

63. l. 20. r. A. 3 l. 8 s. 11 d. $\frac{110}{111}$ B. 4 l. 1 s. 0 d. $\frac{110}{111}$

64. l. 26. r. 81 $\frac{6}{11}$.

70. l. 28. r. 6 $\frac{11}{111}$.

83. l. ult. r. 161 l. 5 s. 2 d.

84. l. 29. r. Yards of the latter.

95. l. 26. r. 1 Cr. 18. Sol. 9. den.

ibid. l. ult. r. 26. Seconds, 1 $\frac{1}{11}$ Thirds.

110. l. 24. r. 12885 of an Inch higher than all Gold.

ibid. l. 30. r. 28,8 Ounces.

ibid. l. 35. r. 656 $\frac{1}{11}$ Tons.

123. l. 17. r. Wall rests on 1758 $\frac{1}{4}$ square Feet.

124. l. ult. r. 9 Yards, 4 Feet, 34 Inch. Solid 39 Feet, 843 Inches,

The

Question 6.

1733

449

Take 1288 A born
From 1362 A died

Ans. Rem: 74 A age

37 | 296
18 | 197

B's age. 99 A's age. 99 A's age.

155

75

D's age 80 A's age

Question 7.

A born A.C. - 388

207

Ans. B. - 929

104

Ans. C. - 421

84

Ans. D. - 337

112

Ans. E 449

47

Ans. F. 496

Question 9.

42

114

Ans. 284

Sum of two sets of Snuff
Difference is

Question 8.

Queen Mary came to the Crown July 8. 1553 & reigned 5 years, 4 Months & 9 days. Which was till Nov: 17: 1558. Now

From Nov: 17: 1558 to March 14. 1602 is 44 + 117 that is Queen Elizabeth reigned 16188 days

From March 14. 1602 to March 27. 1629 is 27 + 14 or 8049 for K. James 1st. Ans.

From March 27. 1629 to Jan. 30. 1648 is 23 + 309 or 8709 for K. Charles 1st. Answer

Question 10.

The sum & the Difference of two Quantities being given, to find those Quantities. Vid: Kail's Plain Geometry: Prop: 14. Probl.

A ———— B ———— C

To $\frac{1}{2}$ the sum E add $\frac{1}{2}$ Difference EB = AB greater Number
From $\frac{1}{2}$ the sum EC take $\frac{1}{2}$ Difference EB = BC less Number.

Thus.

Cut 9. 100 lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ of which is 4 : 3 : 22

Cut 1. 2 : 16 lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ of which is 0 : 3 : 8

Ans. Greater Lot is 9 : 3 : 2 by Addition

Ans. Lesser Lot is 4 : 0 : 14 by Subtraction

Both Lots cost 57 : 17 : 6. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 57 is 28 : 18 : 3
Difference of Price 8 : 19 : 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ of 8 is 4 : 6 : 3

Ans. Greater Lot cost - 53 : 9 : 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ by Addition
Ans. Lesser Lot cost - 46 : 12 : 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ by Subtraction

Question 11th

$\frac{7}{6}$ All he had to give to D.
 $\frac{3}{3}$ Given before by D.
 Rem: $\frac{3}{3}$ Had before he came to D.
 $\frac{6}{6}$ Given to C.
 Sum $\frac{9}{9}$ Had before he gave to C.
 $\frac{4\frac{1}{2}}{4\frac{1}{2}}$ Given before by C.
 $\frac{4\frac{1}{2}}{4\frac{1}{2}}$ Had before he came to C.
 $\frac{6}{6}$ Given to A.
 $\frac{10\frac{1}{2}}{10\frac{1}{2}}$ Had before he gave to A.
 $\frac{5\frac{1}{4}}{5\frac{1}{4}}$ Given by A.

Answer. $5\frac{1}{4}$ Had at first.

Recreation $\frac{4}{4}$ Mo

Question 1st

10 th	years	End worth	13000	3 rd years end worth	8259
9 th	-	-	$\frac{873}{12127}$ Ans	2	$\frac{364}{7895}$
8 th	-	-	$\frac{873}{11254}$ Ans.	11	$\frac{364}{7895}$
7 th	-	-	$\frac{873}{10381}$ Ans.	11	$\frac{364}{7895}$
6 th	-	-	$\frac{886}{9795}$ Ans.		$\frac{364}{7895}$
5 th	-	-	$\frac{886}{9209}$ Ans.		$\frac{364}{7895}$
4 th	-	-	$\frac{886}{8623}$ Ans.		$\frac{364}{7895}$
3 rd	-	-	$\frac{364}{8259}$ Ans.		$\frac{364}{7895}$

Original Stock - 7167 Ans.

873	10 th years end	13000
$\frac{873}{2619}$	$\frac{3}{7}$ th	$\frac{2619}{10381}$
$\frac{886}{1798}$	$\frac{2}{4}$ th	$\frac{1798}{8623}$
$\frac{364}{1456}$	$\frac{4}{4}$	$\frac{1456}{7167}$ Answer

YOUTH'S INTRODUCTION

T O

Trade and Business, &c.



IT is a common Thing with young People, even those who must be allow'd to understand the Principles of *Arithmetic* very well, to be often at a Loss, when but a simple Proposition is made them, a little out of the customary Form or common Road. In order to remedy this, it cannot be improper, in a Treatise of this Nature, here and there, at proper Stages, to intersperse little Exercises, partly in the way of Business, partly of Amusement and Information, to exemplify and apply what they more methodically learn. In doing whereof, 'twill not be amiss to set them down as it were promiscuously, that their Genius and Judgment may the better appear, in making a right Choice of the Rule and Method fit to produce the Solution of the Thing proposed.

RECREATION I.

I. WRITE down the Value of the following Numbers in Words at Length, viz. 370087. 418427900.

6210003745. 41027308751. 293417604712. 618002030694713.

Usually a less literal Number placed on the left Hand of a greater augments its Value; on the right, diminishes it.

The chief Roman Numbers are, I, I. V, 5. X, 10. L, 50. C, 100. D or I^o, 500. M or C^o, 1000. I^o is 5000. I^o is 50000, &c. Tenfold when repeated: So CC^o is 10,000.

A Line drawn over any Number less than a Thousand, intimates so many Thousands, as; LXX, is 70,000. C, is 100,000. and M, a Million.

II. Decypher the following Numbers, and find their Sum, IV. VI. IX. XII. XLV. LXXXI. XCVI. CXC. CD. DCC. MCL. MDCXLVIII. MCCM. I^oCCCLVII. VI CCLXXXX.

Answer, 1017207.

III. In

Contractions of Words, for the Dispatch of Business.

III. In Figures express: A Million and half in *South-Sea Bonds*. Nine-score and fourteen Thousand, eight Hundred *Sheep*. Three-score and twelve Thousand, thirteen Hundred *Weight of Lead*. Fifteen Thousand and four-score Million of *Styvers*. One Hundred and two Thousand, two Hundred and six Million, seventy Thousand seven Hundred and seven *Ryals of Plate*. Three Million and thirty-three Thousand and thirty *Pieces of Eight*. Four thousand and forty Hundred Pounds thirty-four Shillings and fourteen Pence, five Farthings.

IV. For the Practice of Figure-making, in even Ranks, set down all the Numero's in the State-Lottery, as they rise successively, between 7500 exclusive, and 8000 inclusive; and find their Sum.

Answer 3875250.

A TABLE of the Clerk-like Contractions of Words, for Dispatch of Business.

A. Answer.
A. B. Batchelor
 of Arts.
A. Bp. Archbishop.
Ab. Abraham.
A. D. Anno Domini.
Acc^t. Account.
Adm^l. Admiral.
Adm^r. Administrator.
Ag^t. Against.
Alex. Alexander.
a. m. before Noon.
A. M. Master of Arts.
A. M. in the Year of the World.
Amo^t. Amount.
Amst^r. Amsterdam.
And. Andrew.
Anth. Anthony.
Ar. Arthur,

Ass. Assigns.
Asses^r. Assessor.
Att^r. Attorney.
Aug. Augustine.
B. D. Batchelor in Divinity.
Barth. Bartholomew.
Bar^t. Baronet.
Benj. Benjamin.
Bp. Bishop.
Brit^a. Britain.
Bur. Burlace.
Bush^l. Bushel.
B. V. Blessed Virgin.
Bucks. Buckinghamshire.
C. in Number 100.
⊕. a Hundred Weight.
Capt^r. Captain.
Chap. Chapter.
Cha. Charles.

Ch. Church.
Chanc^r. Chancellor.
Chr. Christopher.
Cit. City, Citizen, Citadel.
Clem. Clement.
Cl. Clerk, Clergyman.
C. P. S. Keeper of the Privy-Seal.
C^o. County.
Col. Colonel.
Coll^r. Collector.
Comp. Company or C^o.
Comm^{rs}. Commissioners.
Const. Constable.
Cont^s. Contents.
Corresp^t. Correspondent.
Counsell^r. Counsellor.
C. S. Keeper of the Seals.

C^r. Creditor.
Cust^o. Custom.
Curr^t. Current.
D. in Number 500.
D. Duke, Dukedom, Duchy, or Ducheys.
D. D. Doctor in Divinity.
d. a Penny.
Dan. Daniel.
Dav. David.
Del. Delivered.
Den. Denis.
Dep. Deputy.
Devon. Devonshire.
D^o. Ditto, the same.
Dr. Debtor, Doctor.
Dor. Dorothy.
Dorset. Dorsetshire.
Dy. Day.

E. Earl,

Question 2.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 7 \\
 23 \\
 49 \\
 \hline
 B's \text{ age } 79
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{r}
 7 \\
 9 \\
 \hline
 B's \text{ was } 16 \text{ when born}
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{r}
 1517 \\
 23 \\
 \hline
 1494
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{r}
 A \text{ died} \\
 A \text{ born} \\
 A's \text{ age} \\
 B's \text{ age} \\
 C's \text{ age}
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{r}
 1441 \\
 53 \\
 79 \\
 20 \\
 \hline
 \text{Answer Sum is } 152
 \end{array}$$

Question 3

$$\begin{array}{r}
 28 + 12 + 19 = 59 \text{ Sam's Age} \\
 59 - 16 - 11 = 32 \text{ Toby's age} \\
 7 + 32 + 4 = 43 \text{ Rachel's} \\
 \text{Answer. Tot } 146 \text{ yrs}
 \end{array}$$

Question 4.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Henry 1st began his reign 2 Aug: } 1100 \\
 \text{Grant made 14 Dec: } 1110 \\
 \text{Henry 3^d began 19th Oct: } 1216 \\
 \text{Grant returned 19 Nov: } 1220 \\
 \text{Henry 7th began 22 Aug: } 1489 \\
 \text{Grant received 16 July - } 1498 \\
 \text{Henry 8 began 21 July - } 1509 \\
 \text{Grant supplied 10 May - } 1520
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{From 1 Dec: } 1110 \text{ to Nov: } 1220 = 110 \text{ yrs} - 20 \text{ days} = 40192 \text{ days} \\
 \text{From 16 July } 1498 \text{ to } 10 \text{ May } 1520 = 27 \text{ yrs} - 66 \text{ days} = 9799 \text{ days}
 \end{array}$$

Answer Grant in fore - 49947 days

$$\begin{array}{r}
 40192 + 9799 = 49991 \\
 \text{fore - } 49991
 \end{array}$$

Question 5th

A. born 1438
A's age - 48
A died 1486 Answ.

A died 1648
1616
32

A born 1584 Answ.
1584

B. died 1502
B's age - 77
B born 1425 Answ.

B born 1425 Answ.
1425

B born 1425 Answ.
1425

C born - 1555
C's age 22 + 54 = 76
C died - 1631 Answ.

1648

E born - 1638
1638
14
E's age 68
E's age 68
E died 1700 Answ.

E's age 68
E's age 68
E died 1700 Answ.

Question 6th

1727
42

A died - 1685
A's age - 47
A born 1638

A born 1638
1638
17

C born - 1621
C died - 1712
C's age 91

C's age 91
91

1638
13

B born 1641
B's age 83
B's age 83

B's age 83
B's age 83

B's age 83
B's age 83

1621
23

E born 1598
E's age 84
E's age 84

E's age 84
E's age 84

E's age 84
E's age 84

1704
11

E born 1715
E died 1745
E's age 30

E's age 30
E's age 30

E's age 30
E's age 30

E's age 30
E's age 30

A's age - 47
B's - - - 53
C's - - - 91
D's - - - 64
E's - - - 30
F's - - - 113

F's age - 47
F's age - 47

F's age - 47
F's age - 47

F's age - 47
F's age - 47

F's age - 47
F's age - 47

F's age - 47
F's age - 47

F's age - 113
C's - 91
Anso & Senior by 22 years.

C's - 91
C's - 91

C's - 91
C's - 91

C's - 91
C's - 91

C's - 91
C's - 91

C's - 91
C's - 91

Question 7th

Father's age at 4th birth of the eldest - 24
years between the birth of 1st & last - 28 1/2
Age of the youngest - 21

Age of the youngest - 21
21

Age of the youngest - 21
Age of the youngest - 21

Contractions of Words, for the Dispatch of Business.

9

E. Earl, Evening or East.
E. A. P. Priest of the
 Church of England.
Edm. Edmund.
Edw. Edward.
e. g. for Example.
Elen. Eleanor.
Eliz. Elizabeth.
Esq^r. Esquire.
Eng^d England.
Excell^t Excellent.
Ex^a Example.
Ex^o Exchange.
Ex^r Executor.
Exon. Exeter.
f^h the Ending, full.
Fr. Fort.
Fr. French.
Fra. France.
Fact^r Factor.
Fr^d Friend.
f^d the Ending, ford.
F. R. S. or *R. S. S.* Fel-
 low of the Royal So-
 ciety.
Fran. Francis or Frances
Fred. Frederick.
Fre^t Freight.
Gab. Gabriel.
Gar. Garrison.
Geo. George.
Gent. Gentleman.
Gen^t General.
Gen^{mo} Generalissimo.
Ger. Gerrard.
Gilb. Gilbert.
Gov^r Governor.

Gr^t Great.
Greg. Gregory.
Gr. Gross.
Han. Hannah.
Hants. Hampshire.
Hen. Henry.
Hon^{bl} Honourable.
Hon^d Honoured.
Hon^r Honours.
Holl^d Holland.
Hum. Humphry.
I. in Number 1.
Jac. Jacob.
Ja. James.
Geo. Jeoffry.
Jer. Jeremiah.
J. D. Doctor of Laws.
Inst^a Instance.
Inst. Instant.
Imp^r Imperial.
ibid. in the same place.
i. e. that is.
id. the same.
Inst^t Instal.
J^{no} John.
Jon. Jonathan.
Jos. Joseph.
Just. Justice.
Ingen^r Ingeneer.
K^e King.
Kn^t Knight.
Kath. Katherine.
L. Fifty in Number.
l. Book.
Lau. Laurence.
L^d Lady.
Leo. Leonard.

Lew. Lewis.
L^d Lord.
L. S. the Place of the Seal.
Lo^p Lordship.
La^p Ladyship.
Lieu^t Lieutenant.
Lib. Liberty.
£. a Pound Sterling.
lb. a Pound Weight.
Lanca^{sh} Lancashire.
Lond^o London.
Lyd. Lydia
M. in Number 1000.
Ma. Mary.
M. Monsieur, Marquis.
Mad^m Madam.
M. A. Master of Arts.
Mat^y Majesty.
Mar. Margaret, Martha,
 Marjery,
Mat. Matthew.
M^r Martin.
M. D. Doctor of Physick.
M^d Memorandum.
Mr. Master.
Mr^s Mistress.
Math. Mathematicks.
Mess^r Masters.
Merch^t Merchant.
Mich. Michael, Michael-
 mas.
Min^r Minister.
Midd^s Middlesex.
Meas^r Measure.
Mon. Month.
Mos. Moses.
 B

Mon^r Monsieur.
Mss. Manuscripts.
M. S. Sacred to the Me-
 mory.
m^t the Ending ment.
Nat. Nathanael.
Neb. Nehemiah.
Nic. Nicholas.
N. North.
N. B. Remark.
North^a Northampton.
N^o Number, Numero.
N^r Neat, or Netto.
N. S. New Stile.
ob. Half-peny.
Obj. Object.
Obed^t Obedient.
Or. Our.
Ord^r Order.
O. S. Old Stile.
Oli. Oliver.
Omnip^t Omnipotent.
Ow. Owen.
Oxon. Oxford.
P^d Paid.
per by.
per Cent. by the hundred.
Pat. Patrick.
Part^r Partner.
Parl^{mt} Parliament.
Pet. Peter.
Philomath. a Lover of
 Learning.
Ph. Philip.
p. m. Afternoon.
Princip^t Principal.
Proct. Proctor.

Contractions of Words, for the Dispatch of Business.

Prop. Proposition.
Pres. Present.
Q. Question.
q^r Quart.
q^t Quantity.
q^r quarter or $\frac{1}{4}$ part.
Ra. Ralph.
Ran. Randal, Randolph.
Rich. Richard.
R. King or Queen.
R^t Right.
Retⁿ Return.
Rect^r Rector.
Rev^d Reverend.
Reg^t Regiment.
Roy^l Royal.
Rec^d Received.
Reb. Rebecca.
Rem^r Remainder.
Rec^r Receiver.
Reg^r Register.
Rob. Robert.
Rog. Roger.
Rol. Roland.
Rott^e Rotterdam.
Salop. Shropshire.
Sar. Sarah.
S. South.

S^r Sir.
S. or S^r Saint.
std. the Ending *stead*.
sd. said.
Serg^t Sergeant.
Sh. Shire.
s. a Shilling.
Serv^t Servant.
Sec^r Secretary.
Scotl^d Scotland.
Sim. Simon.
Sol. Solution.
Spa. Spanish.
Spirit^l Spiritual.
S. T. P. Doctor of Divinity.
Steph. Stephen.
Temp^l Temporal.
Theo. Theophilus.
Tho. Thomas.
Tim. Timothy.
Tob. Tobias.
Tot. Total.
Treasy. Treasury.
Tr. Tare.
Tr^t Tret.
V. in Number 5.
vⁿ vain.

viz. that is to say.
v. see.
v^r verse.
Val. Valentine.
Vin. Vincent.
Ven. Venerable.
Vict^r Victualler.
Vic^r Vicar.
wk. week.
Wal. Walter.
W. West.
Wardⁿ Warden.
Westm^r Westminster.
Wm. William.
Win. Winifred.
Wilts. Wiltshire.
w^t weight or weighing.
w^t what.
w^{ch} which.
wth with.
wⁿ when.
Wor^l Worshipful.
Wor^t Worship.
wond^l wonderful.
X. in Number 10.
X^t Christ.
Xⁿ Christian.
Xim^t Christmas.

y^e the.
yⁿ then.
yo^r your.
yo^r yours.
y^t this.
y^t that.
& and.
&c. and so forth.
Zach. Zachary.
Jan. January.
Feb. February.
Mar. March.
Apr. April.
May, May.
Jun. June.
Jul. July.
Aug. August.
Sept. } September.
7ber. }
Oct. } October.
8ber. }
Nov. } November.
9ber. }
Dec. } December.
10ber. }
X^{br} }

Question 8.

3 ^d Night Left -	20	Proof	Stock of Sheep at 1 st -	187
Took 3 ^d Night	21		$\frac{1}{2}$ of 167 is -	83 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 ^d Night Left -	41		more	$\frac{1}{2}$
Took 2 ^d Night -	42		Consequently took 1 st Night	84
1 st Night Left	83		Left 1 st Night -	83
Took 1 st night	84		$\frac{1}{2}$ of 83 is -	41 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sheep at first Ans. 167			more	$\frac{1}{2}$
			Consequently took 2 ^d Night =	42
			Left 2 ^d Night -	41
			$\frac{1}{2}$ of 41 is -	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
			more	$\frac{1}{2}$
			Consequently took 3 ^d Night	21
			Left 3 ^d Night -	20

Recreation 8th

368	73726	4 ^{ds} in $\frac{1}{3}$ of a Minute
63	3	
<u>302</u>	<u>221178</u>	4 ^{ds} in a Minute
	60	Min: in an hour.
	<u>13270680</u>	4 ^{ds} in an Hour.
	10	hours to the Day (20)
	<u>132706800</u>	4 ^{ds} in a Day.
	302	Working Day in the
	<u>268413600</u>	
	398120400	

Answer - 40077483600 4^{ds} in the year.

Question 2

$$\begin{array}{l} 2 \times 28 = 56 \\ 2 \times 8 = 16 + 20 = 36 \\ \hline \text{Ans. Diff. } 20 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 2 \times 99 = 110 \\ 2 \times 9 = 10 + 90 = 60 \\ \hline \text{Ans. Diff. } 50 \end{array}$$

Question 3

$$6 \times 12 \times 12 = 72$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 144 \\ 6 \\ \hline \text{Ans. } 864 \\ 72 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Ans. } 792 \text{ Diff.}$$

$$4936 \text{ sum.}$$

Question 4th

$$\begin{array}{r} 46 \\ 19 \\ \hline 414 \\ 46 \\ \hline 874 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 94 \\ 94 \\ \hline 216 \\ 270 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2916 \text{ Squ. of } 54. \\ 874 = 19 \times 46 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2042 \text{ Answer} \end{array}$$

$$874 \text{ Proof.}$$

Question 5th

$$\begin{array}{r} 30079 \overline{) 93,000,000} (3091 \\ 90237 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 276300 \\ 270711 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 99890 \\ 30079 \end{array}$$

Remainder

Exceeds -

By

$$\begin{array}{r} 29811 \\ 21180 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4631 \text{ Ans.} \end{array}$$

43) 4429/103 Question 6th

$$\begin{array}{r} 43 \\ 129 \\ 129 \\ \hline 101 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 240 \\ 103 = 43 \text{ of } 4429 \\ \hline 137 \text{ Ans.} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 240 \\ \hline \text{Proof} \end{array}$$

[II]

RECREATION II.

1 A Person dying, left his Widow the Use of 5000 *l.* To a Charity he bequeathed 846 *l.* 10 *s.* To each of his three Nephews 1230 *l.* To each of his four Neices 1050 *l.* To twenty poor House-keepers five Guineas each, and 200 Guineas to his Executor: What must he have died posses'd of?

Answer 14051 *l.* 10 *s.*

2 A Nobleman, going out of Town, is inform'd by his Steward, that his Corn-chandler's Bill comes to 123 *l.* 19 *s.* His Brewer's to 41 *l.* 10 *s.* His Butcher's to 212 *l.* 6 *d.* To his Lordship's Baker, is owing 24 *l.* To his Tallow-chandler, 13 *l.* 8 *s.* To his Taylor, 137 *l.* 9 *s.* 9 *d.* To his Draper, 74 *l.* 13 *s.* 6 *d.* His Coach-maker's Demand was 214 *l.* 16 *s.* 6 *d.* His Wine Merchant's, 68 *l.* 12 *s.* His Confectioner's, 16 *l.* 2 *s.* His Rent 82 Guineas. And his Servants Wages, for half a Year, came to 46 *l.* 5 *s.* What Money must he send to his Banker for, in case he would carry with him 50 *l.* to defray his Expences on the Road.

Answer 1108 *l.* 18 *s.* 3 *d.*

3 A Merchant buys up six Bags of Canterbury Hops, N^o 1. of which weigh'd, Cwt. 2. 2. 10. N^o 2. Cwt. 2. 1. 16. N^o 3. Cwt. 2. 0. 24. N^o 4. Cwt. 2. 3 only. N^o 5. Cwt. 2. 1. 12. N^o 6. Cwt. 2. 1. 16. besides a couple of Pockets, D^s that weigh'd lb. 58½ each: How many Hundred-weight has he to pay Carriage for, on bringing them to Town?

Answer Cwt. 15. 2. 27.

4 A Corn-factor buys seventy Quarter of Oats, for 46 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d.* thirty eight Quarter of Beans, for 100 *l.* twelve Quarter of Peas, which cost 16 *l.* 16 *s.* eighty-eight Quarter of Barley, for 73 *l.* 8 *d.* sixteen Ditto of Wheat, for 56 *l.* 9 *s.* 10 *d.* and six Quarter of Rye, for 4 *l.* 1 *s.* 6 *d.* The Water Carriage of all comes to 13 *l.* 2 *s.* 7 *d.* his Riding Charges to 1 *l.* 13 *s.* and if he clears eighteen Guineas by the Bargain, what do his Bills of Parcels amount to?

Answer 330 *l.* 9 *s.* 1 *d.*

5 The Collector of Cash has been out with Bills, and gives Account, that A. paid him 13 *l.* and half a Crown; B. 2 *l.* 13 *s.* C. 14 *s.* and a Groat; D. 1. 9 *s.* 8 *d.* ½. E. 11 *l.* 6 *d.* ½. F. 17 *s.* and a Tetter; G. 12 *s.* 2 *d.* H. a Pound and half a Guinea; I. a Moidore and 13 *s.* K. two Broad-pieces of 23 *s.* each, a Jacobus of 25 *s.* and a Shilling; L. nine Pound and a Mark; M. 12 *l.* 12 *s.* N. a Bank Note of 15 *l.* and O. three Crown-pieces and an Angel: What Cash has he in Charge?

Answer 76 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.* ¾

6 In a Gentleman's Service of Plate, there are fourteen Dishes, weighing oz. 193. 13 *dwt.* Plates thirty-six, weighing oz. 421. 11 *dwt.* Four Dozen of Spoons, weighing oz. 104. 6 *dwt.* Six Salts chas'd, weighing oz. 32. Knives and Forks, weighing oz. 83. 9 *dwt.* Four Presenters, weighing oz. 113. 4 *dwt.* In Mugs, Tumblers, Beakers, and other odd Pieces, weight oz. 264. 18 *dwt.* A Silver Tea-Kettle and Lamp weighing oz. 126. 9 *dwt.* and the rest of that Equipage, oz. 93. 2 *dwt.* What Quantity of Plate had the Butler under his Care.

Answer oz. 1432. 12 *dwt.*

DIRECTIONS for SUPERSCRPTIONS.

- 7 A Horse in his Furniture is worth 35 *l.* 10 *s.* out of it 12 *l.* 12 *s.* How much does the Price of the Furniture exceed that of the Horse?
Answer 10 *l.* 6 *s.*
- 8 *A.* of *Amsterdam*, is Debtor to *B.* of *Bristol*. For Mercery Wares as ~~of~~ Factory, 418 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.* For forty *Cwt.* of *Cheshire-Cheese*, 52 *l.* 18 *s.* For *English Broad-Cloth*, fifteen Pieces, 317 *l.* 12 *s.* 10 *d.* For nineteen Fodder of Lead, 320 *l.* For twelve Tons of Bar-Iron, 173 *l.* 3 *d.* For eight Tons of Copper, 1110 *l.* 10 *s.* 1 *d.* For his Acceptance of a Bill drawn, 88 *l.* 14 *s.* For another paid for Honour 50 *l.* Ten Dozen *Morocco-Skins*, 28 *l.* 15 *s.* 4 *d.* Paid Convoys, Insurances, and Port-charges, 43 *l.* Ware-house Room, Postage, Sledage, Boatage, and incidental Charges, 5 *l.* 5 *s.* The Factorage of all came to 112 *l.* 6 *s.* For what Sum must *B.* draw to clear the Accompt?
Answer 2720 *l.* 4 *s.*
- 9 Having a Piece of Ground, 127 Foot in Front, let off to *A.* 57 Foot to build on at one End, and to *B.* at first 27 Foot and $\frac{1}{2}$ from the other, which he afterward by Consent extended to 42 Foot; what Ground was left me in the Centre?
Answer 28 Foot.
- 10 How much is *A.* (born sixteen Years ago) elder than *B.* who will come into the World fourteen Years hence?
Answer 30 Years.

Having observed the Mistakes young Persons are liable to, for want of an Opportunity of informing themselves of the Stile and Titles due to Persons in Office, and those of elevated Rank and Fortune, it cannot be improper, in this Place, to shew the proper Directions and Address from Inferiors to Persons of Distinction, the Chief of which being known, the rest will be attained without much Difficulty.

* * * Note, *The Terms of Address are put in a different Character.*

To the Royal Family.

TO the King's most Excellent Majesty. *Sire*, or *May it please Your Majesty.*

To his Royal Highness, *Frederick Prince of Wales.* *May it please Your Royal Highness.*
 And in like manner to any other of the Royal Family, changing what is to be changed.

To the Nobility.

TO His Grace *L.* Duke of D.* My Lord Duke, Your Grace.*

To the most Noble *P. Lord Marquiss of C.* *My Lord Marquiss, Your Lordship.*

* *The Learner is to substitute real Names and Titles in the Place of these initial Letters all through.*

To

Question 7.

Proof of Question 9th
 $419844) 3986138884(9494$
 3778596

2075428
 1679376

3960528
 3778596

1819324
 1679376

Rem: $(139948) = 10\frac{1}{3}$ of the Divisor

Question 10th

Sum of 2 No. 360
 1^{st} No. - 114
 2^{nd} No. - 246
 Answer Diff: 132

246
 114
 984
 246
 246

$114) 246(2\frac{18}{114} = 2\frac{3}{19}$
 228
 18

Answer. 28044 Prod.

Question 11th

$14) 2072(148$ Elms in a Row
 14
 67
 56
 112
 112
 0
 112
 112
 0
 101

28 Foot a funder

740
 296

63700 Foot long or

$616\frac{2}{3}$ fathom. Answer

Question 12th

$32) 384(12$
 32
 64
 64
 0

To the Right Honourable J. Earl of B. *My Lord, Your Lordship.*

To the Right Honourable G. Lord Viscount T. *My Lord, Your Lordship.*

To the Right Honourable T. Lord O. *My Lord, Your Lordship.*

The Wives of Noblemen are addressed in Terms equal to their Husband's Rank.

The Title of *Lord* and *Right Honourable* is given, by Courtesy, to all the Sons of *Dukes* and *Marquisses*, and to the eldest Sons of *Earls*; and the Title of *Lady* to all their Daughters: The younger Sons of *Earls* are all *Honourable* and *Esquires*.

The Sons of *Viscounts* and *Barons* are stiled *Esquires* and *Honourable*, and their Daughters are directed to, as the *Honourable* Mrs. N. N. but without other Stile; they have however Rank among the first Gentry without Title.

The King's Commission confers the Title of *Honourable* on any Gentleman in a Place of Honour or Trust.

The Stile of *Right Honourable* is due to no Commoner, but such as are Members of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council; except the three Lord Mayors, of *London*, *York*, and *Dublin*, and the Lord Provost of *Edinburgh*, during Office.

Every considerable Servant to the King, upon the Civil or Military List, or to any of the Royal Family, is stiled *Esquire, pro tempore*.

[P. C. in the Margin denotes a Privy-Counsellor, and therefore Rt. Honourable

To the Parliament.

TO the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament of *Great-Britain*, assembled. *My Lords; May it please Your Lordships.*

To the Honourable the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses, in Parliament of *Great-Britain*, assembled. *Gentlemen, May it please Your Honours.*

P. C. To the Right Honourable Sir G. H. Speaker of the Honourable House of Commons, *Sir.*

To the Clergy.

TO the most Reverend Father in God W. Lord Archbishop of C. *My Lord, Your Grace.*

To the Right Reverend Father in God E. Lord Bishop of L. *My Lord, Your Lordship.*

To the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of G. Lord Almoner to His Majesty.

DIRECTIONS for SUPERSCRPTIONS.

To the Rev. Mr. or Dr. (according to their Degree) *A. B.* Dean of *C.** — Chancellor of *D.** — Archdeacon of *E.* — Prebendary of *F.* — Rector of *G.* — Vicar of *H.* — Curate of *I.* —

The proper Address to these last Gentlemen is in general only, Sir. Deans and Archdeacons are called Mr. Dean, and Mr. Archdeacon.

To the Officers of His Majesty's Household.

They are generally Addressed to according to their Rank and Quality, but sometimes according to their Office; as *My Lord Steward, My Lord Chamberlain, Mr. Comptroller, Mr. Vice-Chamberlain.*

In Superscriptions of Letters, that relate to Gentlemen's Employments, their Stile of Office ought never to be omitted.

To the Commissioners and other Officers on the Civil List.

To the Right Honourable *R.* Earl of *W.* — *Lord Privy-Seal. — Lord President of the Council. — Lord Great Chamberlain. — Earl Marshal of England. — One of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, &c.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners. — *Of the Treasury. — Of Trade and Plantations. — Of the Admiralty, &c.

Note, If there be a Nobleman or even a Commoner, who is a Privy-Counsellor, among any Set of Commissioners, it will be proper to stile them collectively, Right Honourable. The usual Address then is; Your Lordships.

To the Honourable the Commissioners of — *His Majesty's Customs. — Revenue of Excise. — Duty on Salt. For his Majesty's Stamp-Duties. — For Victualling his Majesty's Navy, &c.

* *These Blanks are also to be filled up as before, with Names and Dignities, and made so many distinct Directions, repeating always the general Stile preceding the Blank.*

Question 13

3 Tuns

20

10/ 60 cwt (4 Cwt each)
60
Answer

(10)

865/ 366318 (423
3460

2031

Proof. 1730.

3018

2595

423 Rem.

865 Divisor
423 Quotient

2595

1730

3460

365895 Prod

423 Rem. to be added

366318 Dividend. Answer

Question 15.

25th part of 22525 = 901
16th part of 9696 = 606
Divisor: 295

1440
add 295

1735 Answer. No Sought.

901 25th part of 22525

834 Remainder

add 606. 16th part of 9696

1440 Answer. Proof.

Question 16.

Widow - 1780

4 Children 8000

Widow's Debt 472:10

Charities - 100:

3rd Ward 7402:10

3213:

Answer. 4189:10

126 gained p Ann.
25th part in 5000

630

252

63.

3213 gained in all

101:08 A 101:08

101:08 A 101:08

101:08 A 101:08

101:08 A 101:08

101:08 A 101:08

101:08 A 101:08

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To the Soldiery.

TO the Honourable *A. B. Esq; Lieutenant General.*—*Major General.*—*Brigadier General of His Majesty's Forces.* *Sir; Your Honour.*

To the Right Honourable *J. Earl of S. Captain of His Majesty's*—*First Troop of Horse Guards.*—*Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.*—*Band of Yeomen of the Guard, &c.*

To the Honourable Colonel *Thomas Pitt.* To Major *Foubert.* To Captain *Audley, &c.* *Sir.*

To the Principal Officers of His Majesty's Ordnance. *Your Honours.*

To *A. B. Esq; Lieutenant General.*—*Surveyor General of the Ordnance, &c.*

To the Officers of the Navy.

TO His Grace *C. Duke of D. Lord High-Admiral of Great Britain.* *Your Grace.*

To the Right Honourable *G. Lord Viscount T. Vice, or Rear Admiral of Great Britain.*

To the Honourable *Sir P. Q. Admiral of the Blue.*—*Vice Admiral of the Red.*—*Rear Admiral of the White.* *Sir; Your Honour.*

To Captain *R. L. Commander of his Majesty's Ship the Shoreham, riding at Spithead.*

R E C R E A T I O N III.

1 A Trader failing, was indebted to *A. 71 l. 12 s. 6 d.* To *B. 34 l. 9 s. 9 d.* To *C. 16 l. 8 s. 8 d.* To *D. 44 l.* To *E. 66 l. 7 s. 6 d.* To *F. 11 l. 2 s. 3 d.* To *G. 19 l. 19 s.* And to *H. a Fine of thirty Marks.* At the time of this Disaster, he had by him in Cash, *3 l. 13 s. 6 d.* in Commodities, *23 l. 10 s.* in Household Furniture, *13 l. 8 s. 6 d.* in Plate, *7 l. 18 s. 5 d.* in a Tenement, *56 l. 15 s.* in recoverable Book-Debts, *87 l. 13 s. 10 d.* Supposing these Things faithfully surrender'd to his Creditors, what will they then lose by him? *Ans. 91 l. 5 d.*

2 In the City of *Pekin in China,* is a Bell weighing, 'tis said, *120000 Pounds,* at *Nankin, in the same Country,* is another weighing *50000 Pounds.* The first exceeds the great Bell at *Erfurd, in Upper Saxony* by *94600 Pounds:* How much then is the *German Bell* inferior in Weight to the Second? *Ans. Near one half.*

- 3 A Robbery being committed on the Highway, there was assessed on a certain Hundred, in the County of S. the Sum of 373 *l.* 14 *s.* 8 *d.* of which the four Parishes paid 37 *l.* 16 *s.* 4 *d.* apiece, the four Hamlets 28 *l.* 3 *s.* 10 *d.* each, the four Townships 19 *l.* 19 *s.* each; what was the Deficiency? *Answ.* 30 *l.*

- 4 Received in lieu of two Gold Repeaters, sent to *Jamaica*, in 1730. the five Chests of *Indigo* following; and on a like Adventure, in 1732. the subsequent five Chests: The Question is, how much *Indigo* I had less the second Time than the first?

<i>Anno</i> 1730.	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>qr.</i>	<i>lb.</i>	<i>lb.</i>	<i>Anno</i> 1732.	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>qr.</i>	<i>lb.</i>	<i>lb.</i>		
N ^o . 1.	2	—	1	— 16	Tare—	1	—	3	— 07	Tare—	32.
2.	2	—	2	— 11	—	2.	1	—	3	— 17	— 32.
3.	2	—	0	— 12	—	3.	1	—	2	— 10	— 30.
4.	2	—	0	— 19	—	4.	1	—	0	— 13	— 27.
5.	2	—	3	— 17	—	5.	2	—	0	— 11	— 34.
					<i>Anfw. lb.</i> 342.						

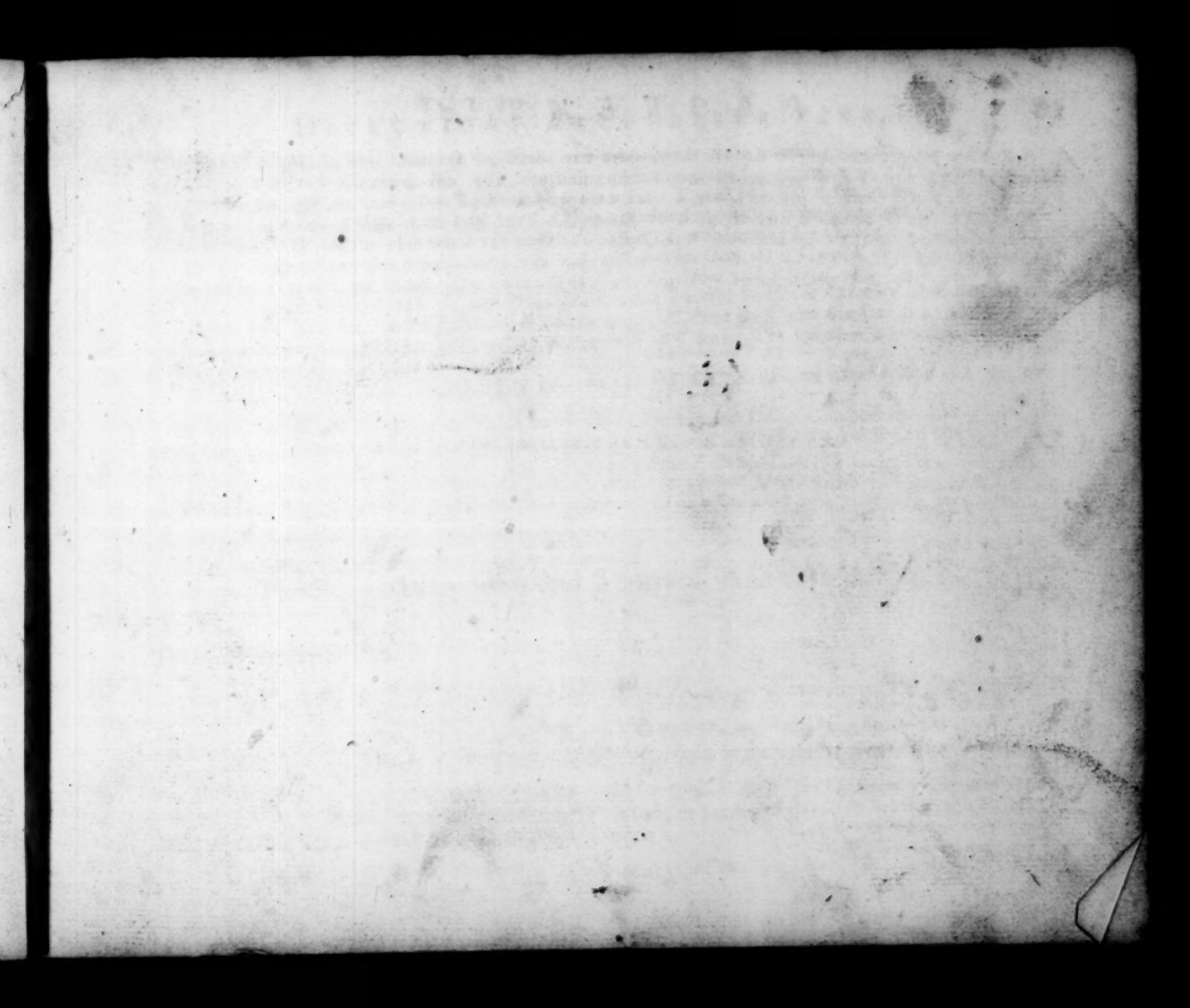
- 5 *A.* made a Bond for 114 *l.* 10 *s.* the Interest came to 19 *l.* he then paid off forty Guineas, and gave a fresh Bond for what was behind. By the Time there was 13 *l.* 4 *s.* 8 *d.* due on the second, for Interest, he paid off 37 *l.* 14 *s.* 2 *d.* more, took up the old Bond, and signed a new one still for the Residue. The Principal again ran on till there was 9 *l.* 11 *s.* 3 *d.* more due, and then he determined to take it up. Pray what Money had his Creditor to receive? *Answ.* 76 *l.* 11 *s.* 9 *d.*

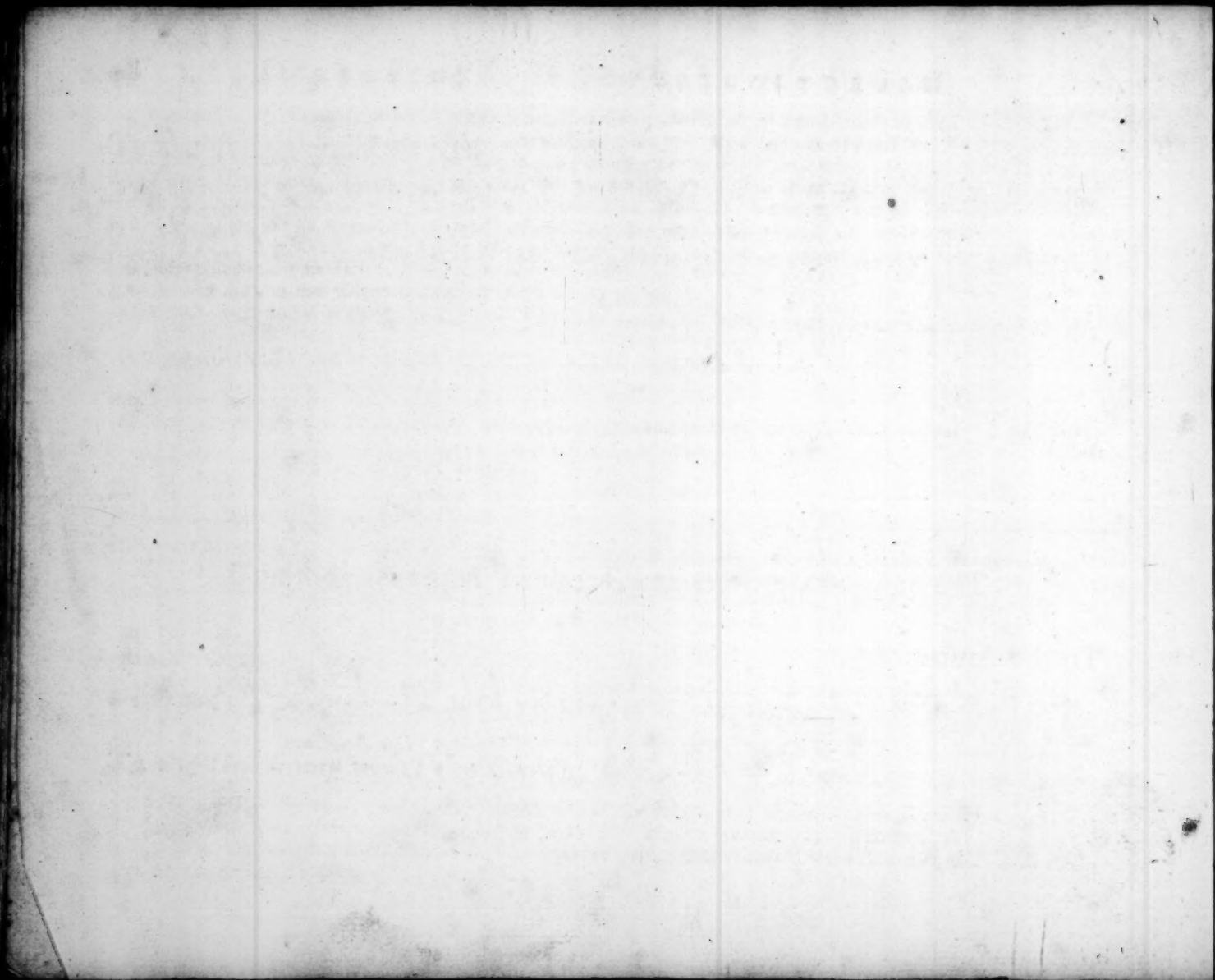
- 6 Received from my Factor, at *Alicant*, an Account of Sales of Tin, to the Value of 197 *l.* 12 *s.* Sterling; of Bee's Wax, to 71 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d.* of Stockings, to 47 *l.* 3 *s.* 6 *d.* of Tobacco, the Net proceeds whereof were 943 *l.* 15 *s.* 10 *d.* of Cotton, 123 *l.* 3 *s.* 7 *d.* and of Wheat, to the Amount of 116 *l.* 5 *s.* 6 *d.* he at the same time advises that he has, *per Order*, shipped, for my Account and Risk, *Alicant* Wines, to the Value of 226 *l.* 16 *s.* 6 *d.* Figs, of 157 *l.* 11 *s.* 3 *d.* Fruit, ninety Chests, cost 104 *l.* 6 *s.* Olives, 136 *l.* 10 *s.* Oil, 193 *l.* 17 *s.* Raisins, 143 *l.* 4 *d.* and *Spanish* Wool, to the Value of 73 *l.* 13 *s.* 8 *d.* the Commission of the whole Consignment came to 71 *l.* 18 *s.* 11 *d.* The Question is, which of us is to draw for the Difference, and how much? *Answ.* 391 *l.* 14 *s.* 3 *d.* is to be remitted by him.

- 7 *A.*, *B.*, and *C.* open an Account with a Banker, *Jan.* 11. 1739. and put into his Hands, *viz.* *A.* 17 *l.* 17 *s.* *B.* 34 *l.* 11 *s.* 6 *d.* *C.* 28 *l.* 18 *s.* 10 *d.* On the 21st *A.* withdrew 9 *l.* 10 *s.* and *C.* advanced 12 *l.* and a Crown. The 24th *B.* called for 6 *l.* 10 *s.* The 30th *C.* wanted 19 *l.* 8 *s.* 4 *d.* On the 12th of *Feb.* *B.* deposited with him eleven Broad Pieces and three Moidores. On the 19th *A.* sent for 5 *l.* and a Noble more; but on the 24th, returned him 42 *l.* On the 2^{d.} of *March*, *C.* paid in twenty Guineas, and *B.* drew for six. The 14th *B.* sent in 17 *l.* 8 *s.* 8 *d.* and the 17th *A.* had back, 12 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.* On the 19th, they sent for five Guineas a Man, and on the 24th they returned that Sum, and ten Marks a-piece more: How much did their said Banker owe them jointly and separately at *Lady-Day*?

Answ. to *A.* 39 *l.* 11 *s.* 2 *d.* *B.* 62 *l.* 11 *s.* 6 *d.* *C.* 49 *l.* 8 *s.* 10 *d.*

W. X.





DIRECTIONS for SUPERSCRPTIONS.

17

- 8 *W. X. Y. Z.* send in their Money to the Bank, and draw upon it in the following Manner, viz. *June 4. 1740.* *Z.* sent in 70 *l.* 8 *s.* *Y.* had 116 *l.* 14 *s.* 10 *d.* remaining on Balance, and the 14th sent in 120 *l.* more. *W.* paid in 47 *l.* 18 *s.* 2 *d.* in Cash, and deliver'd a Bank Note for 200 *l.* *X.* paid in a Bill of Exchange, on a good Man, for 33 *l.* 14 *s.* 9 *d.* and in Cash, made it up 100 *l.* *Y.* on the 16th drew for 43 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.* and on the 20th *Z.* for eleven Guineas. *W.* on the 24th added 14 *l.* 12 *s.* 10 *d.* and *X.* withdrew 47 *l.* 10 *s.* 8 *d.* *Y.* on the 28th paid in 18 *l.* 5 *s.* and two Days after drew for 88 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* *W.* sent for sixty three Guineas on the 30th, and in five Days after for 15 *l.* 10 *s.* 9 *d.* more. *Z.* on the 7th of *July*, demanded 12 *l.* 8 *s.* 3 *d.* and *X.* 7 *l.* 3 *s.* 1 *d.* *Z.* on the 15th remitted them, 31 *l.* 12 *s.* 4 *d.* and *W.* Assignment, they received for him at the same time double that Sum. *Y.* required 81 *l.* 19 *s.* 8 *d.* on the 12th, and *W.* 10 *l.* 10 *s.* *Y.* three Days after that sent in 42 *l.* and *W.* 52 *l.* On the 19th *X.* sent for 31 *l.* 18 *s.* 10 *d.* and the 24th paid in 19 *l.* 19 *s.* The Question is how stood these Gentlemen's Cash severally, and what Money can they jointly raise?

Answer W. 222 *l.* 7 *s.* 3 *d.* *X.* 33 *l.* 6 *s.* 5 *d.* *Y.* 82 *l.* 14 *s.* 4 *d.* *Z.* 141 *l.* 5 *s.* 9 *d.*

- 9 A Merchant at his Out-setting in Trade owed 280 *l.* He had in Cash, Commodities, and good Debts 11505 *l.* 10 *s.* He clear'd the first Year by Commerce 393 *l.* 13 *s.* 1 *d.* What at the Year's End was his neat Balance?

Answer 11616 *l.* 3 *s.* 1 *d.*

The SUPERSCRPTIONS and Terms of ADDRESS continu'd.

To the Ambassadry.

TO His Excellency Sir *A. B.* Bart. His Britannick Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary to the Ottoman Porte. *Your Excellency.*

To His Excellency *C. D.* Esq; Ambassador to His most Christian Majesty. *Your Excellency.*

To His Excellency the Baron de *E.* His Prussian Majesty's Resident, at the Court of Great-Britain. *Your Excellency.*

To Seignior *F. G.* Secretary from the Republick of Venice, at London. *Sir,*

To Seignior *H. J.* Secretary from the Great Duke of Tuscany, at London.

To *K. L.* Esq; His Britannick Majesty's Consul, at Smyrna.

C

To

To the Judges and Lawyers.

TO the Right Honourable *M. Baron of N. Lord High-Chancellor of Great-Britain.* *My Lord, Your Lordship.*

P. C. To the Right Honourable *Sir O. P. Master of the Rolls.* *Sir, Your Honour.*

P. C. To the Right Honourable *Sir R. S. Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench—Of the Common-Pleas.* *My Lord, Your Lordship.*

To the Honourable *Sir W. W. Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.*

To the Honourable *G. S. Esq;* one of the Justices of the Court of Common-Pleas. Or, to Judge *S.* *Sir.*
Or, *May it please you, Sir.*

To *Sir S. M. His Majesty's Attorney—Solicitor—Advocate-General.* *Sir.*

To *T. Z. Esq;* Serjeant—Barrister, or, Counsellor at Law. *Sir.*

To *Mr. Edward Buffle, Attorney at Law.* *Sir.*

*** N. B. Upon the Circuits and when they sit singly, every one of the Judges are addressed to and treated with the same Respect and Ceremony as the chief Justices.*

To the Lieutenancy and Magistracy.

TO the Right Honourable *S. Earl of B. Lord Lieutenant, and Custos Rotulorum of the County of H.*

To *P. E. Esq;* High Sheriff for the County of *C.* *Mr. High Sheriff; Sir.*

To the Right Honourable *Sir A. B. Knight, Lord-Mayor of the City of London.* *My Lord, Your Lordship.*

To the Right Worshipful *C. D. Esq;* Alderman of *Tower Ward, London.*

To the Right Worshipful *Sir E. F. Recorder of the City of London.*

To the Worshipful *G. H. Esq;* Mayor of *C.* *Sir, Your Worship.*

To the Worshipful *J. K. Esq;* one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of *S.* *Your Worship.*

To *L. M. Esq;* Deputy Steward of the City and Liberty of *W.* *Mr. Deputy; Sir.*

To the Governors under the Crown, &c.

TO His Excellency *J. Lord C. Lord Lieutenant of the Kingdom of Ireland.* *Your Excellency.*

To their Excellencies the Lords Justices of the Kingdom of Ireland. *Your Excellencies.*

To the Right Honourable *J. Earl of L. Governor of Dover-Castle, and Lord-Warden of the Cinque-Ports.*

My Lord, Your Lordship.



DIRECTIONS for SUPERSCRPTIONS.

19

- To the Right Honourable C. Lord Viscount D. Constable of the *Tower*.
- To His Excellency J. H. Esq; Captain General and Governor in Chief of the *Leeward Caribbee Islands, America. Your Excellency.*
- To the Honourable F. N. Esq; Lieutenant-Governor of *South Carolina.*
- To the Honourable Sir J. G. Deputy-Governor of *Portsmouth.*
- To the Honourable G. P. Esq; Governor of *Fort St. George, Maderas, in East-India.*
- To the Worshipful the President, and Governors of *Christ's Hospital, London.*

The Second Governors of Colonies appointed by the King, are styled Lieutenant-Governors: Those appointed by Proprietors, as the East-India Company, &c. are called Deputy-Governors.

To Incorporate Bodies.

- To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of *England, Trading to the East-Indies.*
- To the Honourable the Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Directors of the *South-Sea Company.*
- To the Honourable the Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Directors of the *Bank of England.*
- To the Master and Wardens of the Worshipful Company of *Drapers.*

To the Gentry.

- To the Honourable Sir C. W. Bart. at B. near *L.*
- To the Honourable Sir W. S. Knight, at G. in *Suffolk.*
- To R. Y. Esq; at M. in *Cheshire*: Or to Mr. Y. &c.

* * * *The Wives of Knights and Baronets, are called Lady W. or Lady S. But the Wives of Esquires, and other Gentlemen, only Mistres, &c.*

To Men of Trade and Professions.

TO Mr. G. F. Merchant in *Austin-Fryars, London.*

To Dr. R. M. in *Bloomsbury-Square, London.*

To Mr. D. S. Surgeon, in *Covent-Garden, London.*

To Mr. X. Y. Pewterer in *Friday-street, London.*

To Mr. J. D. Writing-Master, at *Rotherbith, near London.*

*** *It will be proper to mention the Designations of the Abodes of less eminent Traders, as well as their Professions.*

To the Honourable Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of *England*, trading to the *East-Indies*.*The Humble Petition of* HAMPDEN HARDY

SHEWETH,

THat your Petitioner, having been bred to Writing and Merchants-Accompts, humbly presumes himself qualify'd to serve your Honours in the *East-Indies*.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays, Your Honours will please to entertain him as a Writer, for one of your Factories in *India*, wherein he will demean himself with the utmost Diligence, and Faithfulness, and give such Security as your Honours shall require.

And your Petitioner shall ever pray, &c.

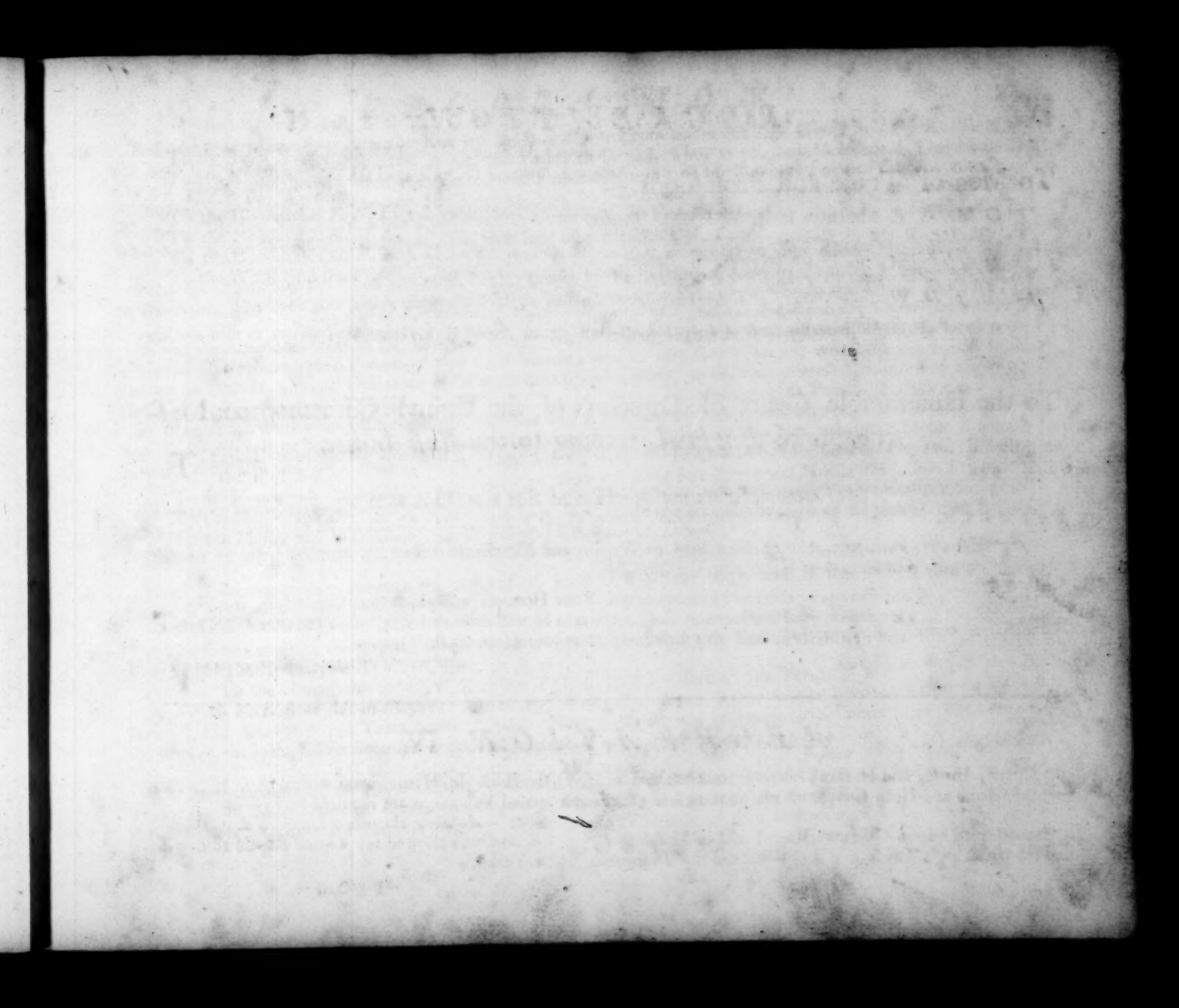
RECREATION IV.

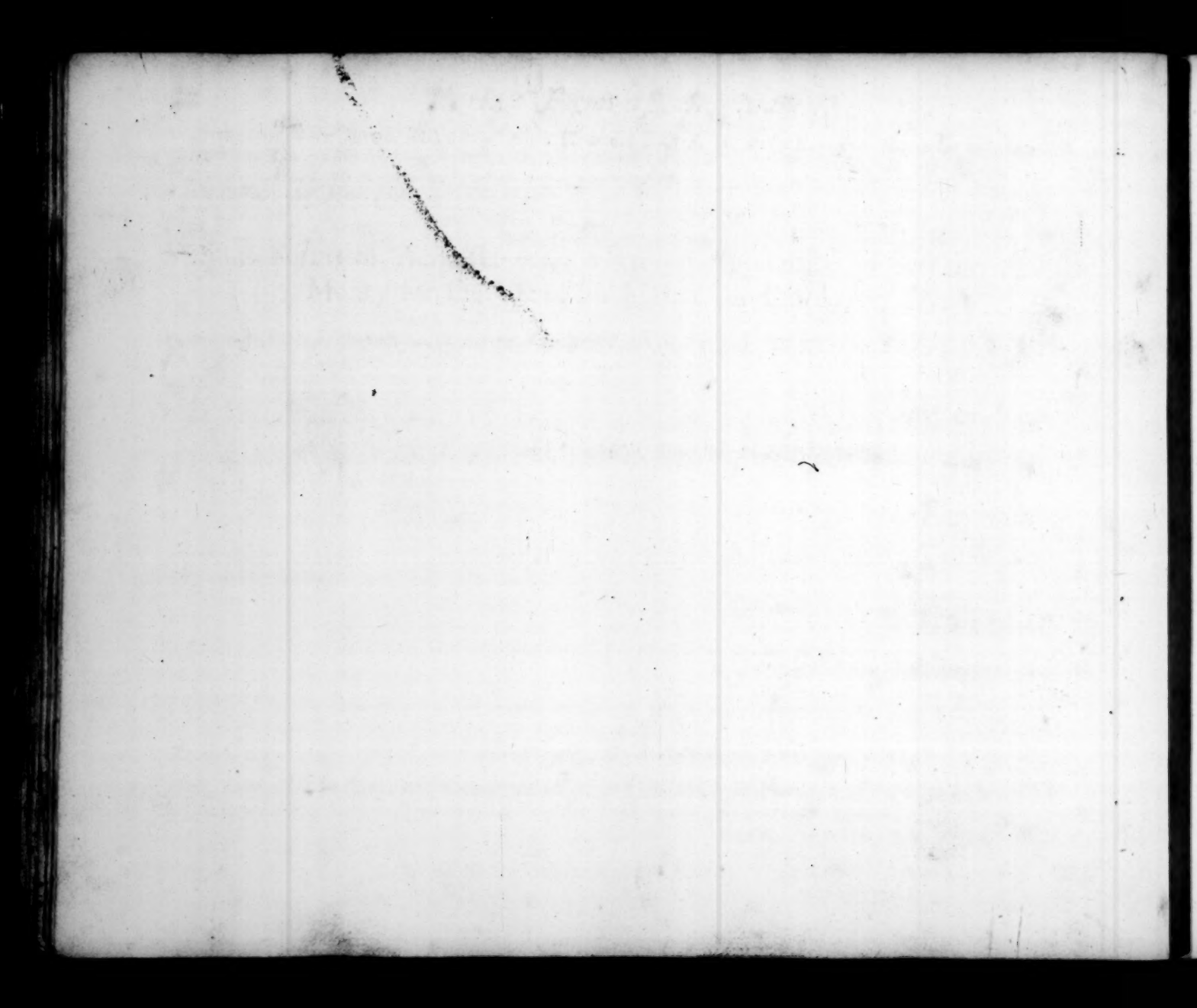
- 1 A Chaife, Horse, and Harnes, were together valued at 50 *l.* the Horse in Harnes was worth 38 *l.* 16 *s.* 6 *d.* the Chaife and Harnes were estimatd at 13 *l.* 13 *s.* Their several Valuations are required?

Answer, Harnes 2 l. 9 s. 6 d.

- 2 Supposing that for a Quarter's Rent I paid in Money 7 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d.* and was allowed for a small Repair 18 *s.* 9 *d.* and for the King's Tax 8 *s.* 9 *d.* What did my Tenement go at a Year?

Answer 35 l.





- 3 Seth was born when Adam was 130 Years of Age, and 800 Years before our said Grandfire's Death: Seth, at the Age of 105 Years, had Enos: He, at 90, was Father to Cainan, who, at 70, had Mahalaleel: This Man, at 65, got Jared, who, having lived 162 Years, was Father to Enoch: This Patriarch, at 65 Years of Age, had Methuselah; and by the Time he was 187 Years of Age, his Son Lamech came into the World, who, at 182 Years old, was Father to Noah; and when Noah was 600 Years old, the Flood swept away the Bulk of Mankind. In what Year of the World did this happen, and how long after the Death of Adam?
- 4 From the Creation to the Flood was 1656 Years; thence to the Building of Solomon's Temple 1336 Years; thence to Mahomet, who lived 622 Years after Christ 1630 Years: In what Year of the World was Christ then born?
- 5 When the Air presses with its full Weight, in very fair Weather, it may be demonstrated, that there press upon a human Body about 33905 Pounds of that fluid Matter; and in very foul Weather, when the Air is most light, but 30624 Pounds. What Difference of Weight lies on such a Body, in the two greatest Alterations of the Weather?
- 6 If the mean Distances between the Earth and Sun be 81 Millions of Miles, and between the Earth and Moon 240 Thousands: How far are these two Luminaries asunder in an Eclipse of the Sun, when the Moon is lineally between the Earth and Sun; and in another of the Moon, when the Earth is in a Line between Her and Him?
- 7 Hipparchus and Archimedes of Syracuse, about 200 Years before Christ; Ptolemy 140 Years after it, all advanced the Science of Astronomy. How long did each of these Persons flourish before the Year of Christ 1740?
- 8 What Difference is there between the Ages of A. born in the Year 1693, and B. that will be born 13 Years hence: The Question being put Anno 1740?
- 9 A Grant was made by the Crown, Anno 1239, which was forfeited 137 Years before the Revolution in 1688: How long did the same subsist?
- 10 Moses was born Anno Mundi, 2433; Homer 832 Years after him; Julius Caesar lived 40 Years before our Saviour, and Alexander 312 Years before Caesar: Now as Christ was incarnate 4000 Years after the Creation, the Sum of the Intervals between Homer and the other three great Personages, is required?
- 11 The Semi-diameter of the Earth's Orbit, or annual Path round the Sun, in the Centre of the System, is about 81,000,000 of Miles; that of Venus, 59,000,000; when they are both on the same Side the Sun, they are in Perigæo; when on different Sides, in Apogæo: What is the Difference of their Distances in both those Circumstances?

Answer 726 Years after Adam's Decease.

Answer Anno 4000.

Answer 3281 Pounds Avoirdupois.

Answer Of the Sun 80760000 Miles; the Moon 81240000.

Answer Ptolemy 1790. Ptolemy 1600 Years.

Answer 60 Years.

Answer 312 Years.

Answer 1813 Years.

Answer 118 Mill. of Miles.

A. was

Various Forms of Acquittances.

12 *A.* was born when *B.* was 18 Years of Age : How old shall *A.* be when *B.* is 41 : And what will be the Age of *B.* when *A.* is 72 ?
Answer *A.* 23. *B.* 90.

Various Forms of Acquittances, when an Apprentice or Servant receives Money for the Use of his Master, or Employer, &c.

Receiv'd the 13th of *May*, 1740. of Mr. *Adam Brown*, nine Pounds, twelve Shillings, for my Master *Daniel Cole*, on Accompt,

9 l. 12 s.

⌘ *Timothy Telmony.*

Receiv'd the 24th of *June*, 1740. of *Clement Dandridge*, forty-five Pounds, eight Shillings, Six-pence, in full for my Master *Edward Ford*,

45 l. 8 s. 6 d.

⌘ *George Harmless.*

Receiv'd the of of Mr. *Philip Quiney* and Company, one hundred Pounds for Mr. *Jonathan Fosling* and Partners,

100 l.

⌘ *Richard Smithers.*

Receiv'd the of 1740. of the Honourable *East-India* Company, by the Hands of *Richard Blount*, Esq; two thousand Pounds, ten Shillings, for Mr. *Durant* and Company,

2000 l. 10 s.

By *Titus Valuable.*

Receiv'd the of the Governor and Company of the Bank of *England*, seven thousand forty-one Pounds, eleven Shillings, for Mr. *William Zeuxy* and Company,

7041 l. 11 s.

⌘ *Young Zantby.*

* * * *Date each Transaction in Business, according to the precise Time when it happen'd.*

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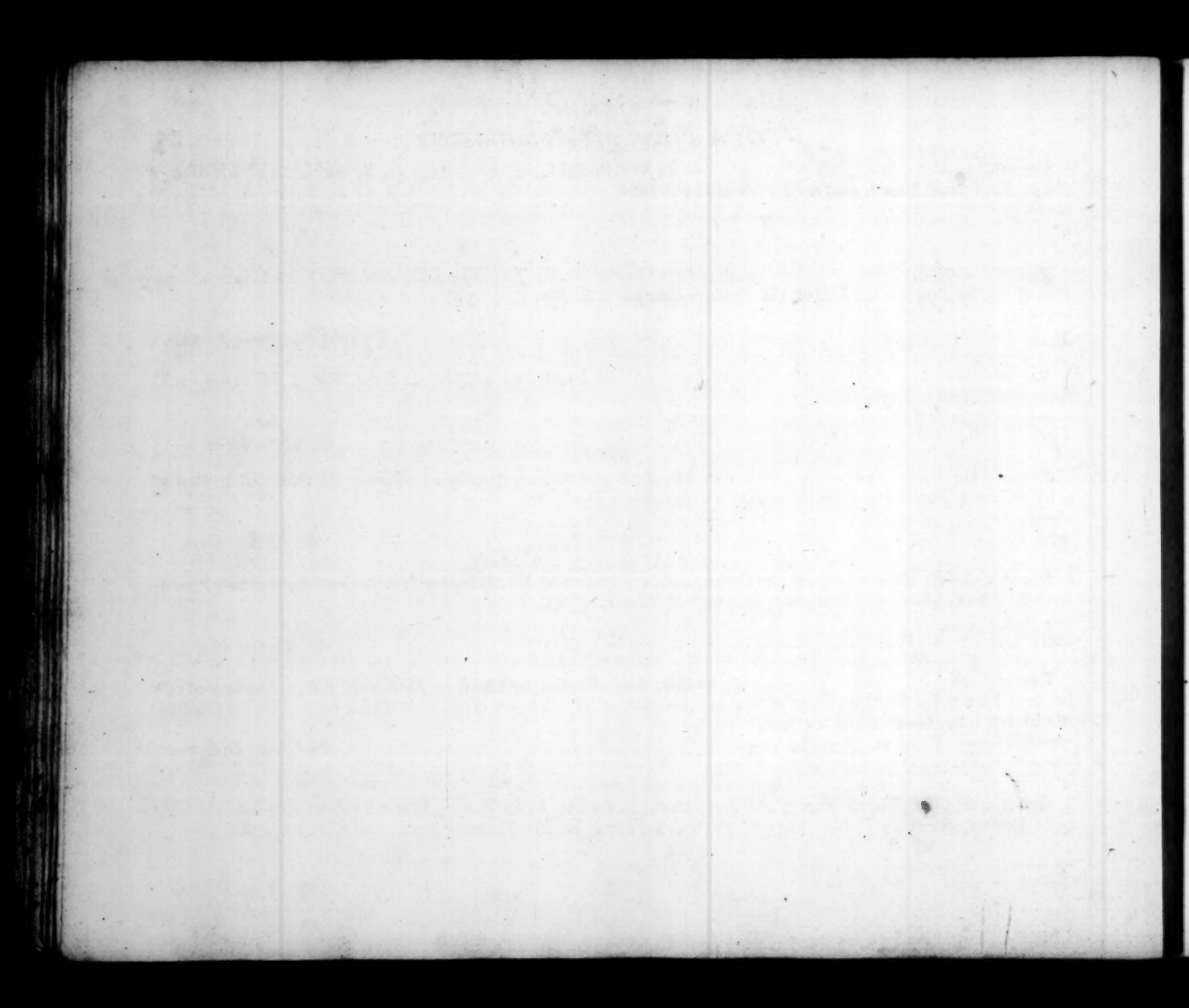
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Various Forms of Acquittances.

23

Receiv'd of the Worshipful Company of *Mercers*, by the Hands of *Mr. George Clerk*, ninety-two Pounds, for my Father *Edward Yates*.

92 l.

⌘ *James Yates*.

Receiv'd of the Right Honourable Sir *John Eyles*, Baronet, and Lord-Mayor of *London*, thirty Pounds, for the Use of the *Artillery Company*, *London*.

30 l.

⌘ *John Blackwell*, Clerk.

Receiv'd Nov. 17, 1740. of *Mr. Edward Froward*, ten Pounds for a Quarter's Rent, due at *Michaelmas* last, for my Master *Geo. Trustnone*.

10 l.

⌘ *Clem. Deakwell*.

Receiv'd the of of *Mr. Lawrence Shifter*, twenty-nine Pounds six Shillings, in Part of a Bill of ninety Pounds, due the third Instant to *Mr. Simon Deakwell*.

29 l. 6 s.

⌘ *Phineas Quist*.

Receiv'd of *Mr. Andrew Allpaid*, by Order, and on Account of *Mr. Humphry Hoardmoney*, one hundred Pounds for *Mr. John Graham*, and Company, this 14th of *March* 1740.

100 l.

⌘ *Thomas Trusty*.

Receiv'd the of of *Mr. Benj. Banker*, by Order of *Mr. Nich. Factor*, the Sum of one hundred Pounds six Shillings Eight-pence, on Account of *Mr. Thomas Trustall* of *Colchester*. I say received for my Master *Edm. Goodman* and Partner,

100 l. 6 s. 8 d.

By *Jonas Dikgent*.

Receiv'd of *Capt. Thomas Savery*, and Proprietors, in the Engine for Raising Water by Fire, four hundred forty eight Pounds, for three Tons of Copper, at 16 d. a Pound, for *Mr. Thomas Bosville*, and Company, this of

448 l.

⌘ *John Wilkes*.

Various Forms of Acquittances.

Receiv'd this 22d of *October*, 1740. of *P. D. Esq*; the Sum of ninety-four Pounds in Cash, and an Assignment on Mess. *R. S.* and *S. T.* for one hundred Pounds more, which, when discharged, will be in full for Mess. *T. B.* and *S. N.*

£^s Cash 94 *l.*
 £^s Assign. 100 *l.*

In all — 194 *l.*

£^s *Jonas Competent.*

Various Forms of Acquittances, upon Receipt of Money, by Masters and Men of Business themselves.

Receiv'd the 29th of *July* 1740. of Mess. *Samuel* and *Simon Surepay*, five hundred and forty Pounds, on Account,

540 *l.*

£^s *William Percival.*

Received the of of the Right Honourable *Arthur Onslow*, Esq; the Sum of two hundred and fifty Pounds, in full of all Demands, for Self and Company,

250 *l.*

£^s *Josiah Milner.*

Received the of of Mr. *Clerk Powel*, the Sum of ten Pounds, ten Shillings, in Part of my growing Sallary and Subfistence,

10 *l.* 10 *s.*

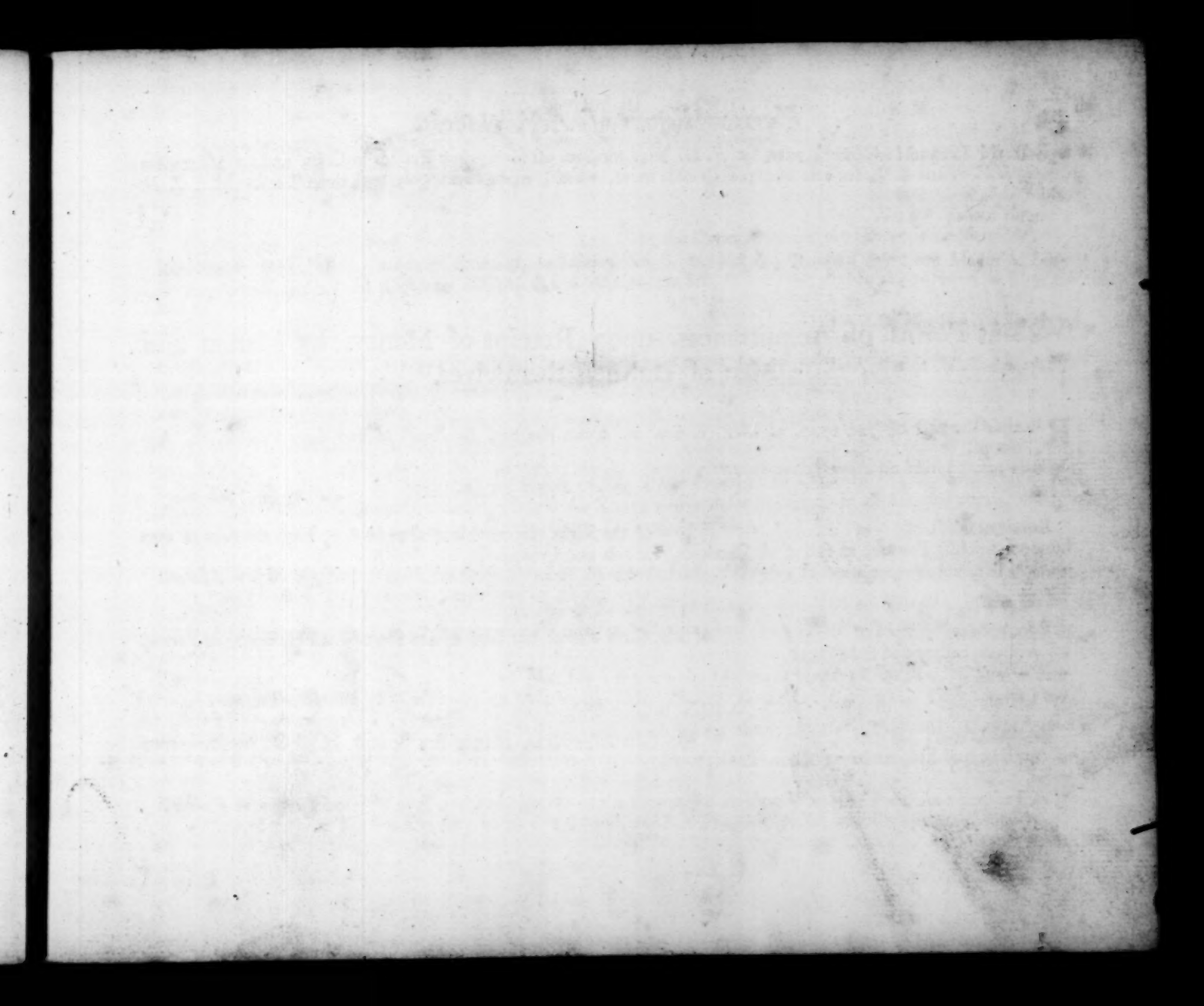
£^s *Hamilton Horseman.*

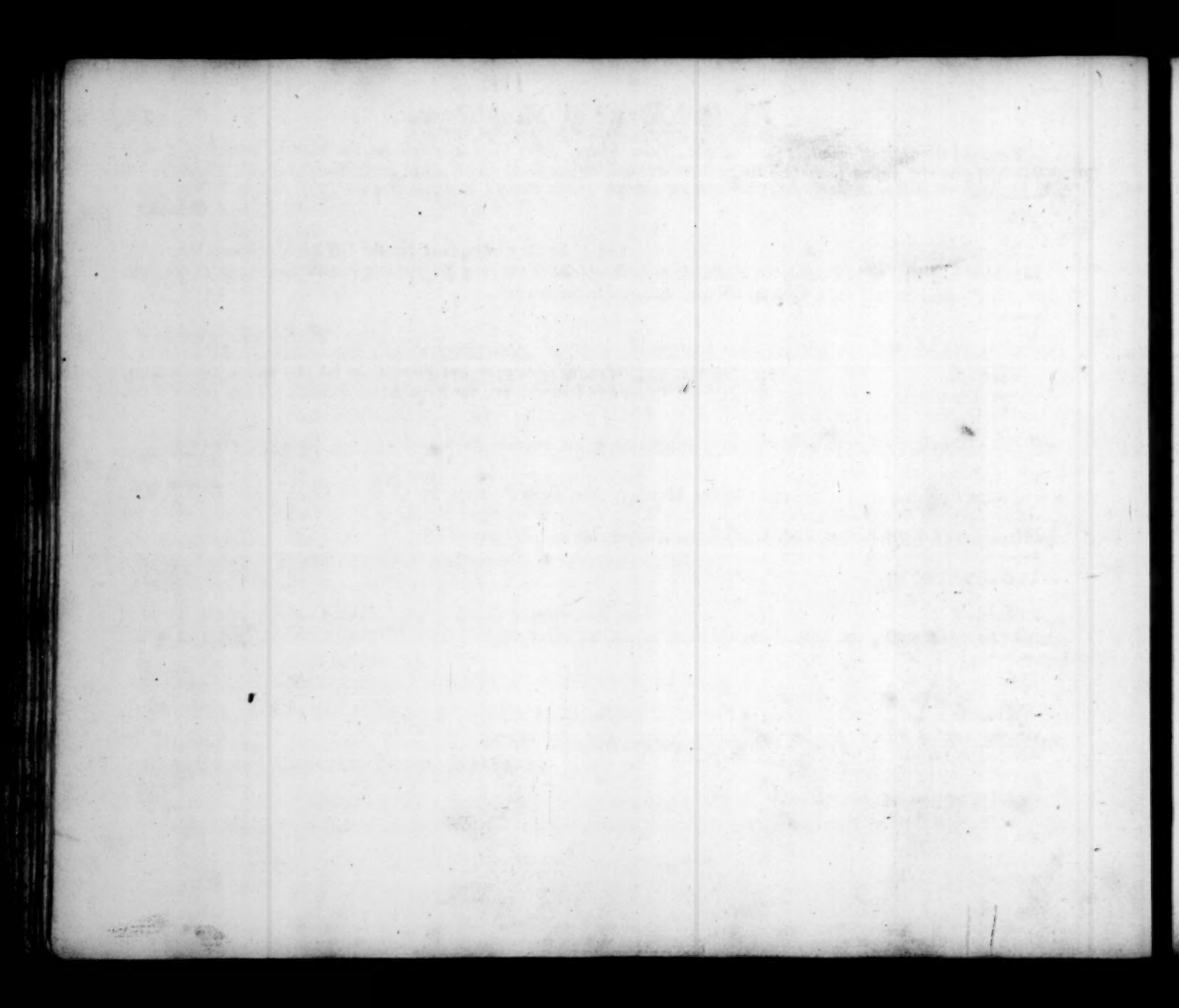
Received the of of Mr. *Charles Torriano*, twenty five Pounds, in full for the Difference of two thousand five hundred Pounds, Bank Stock,

25 *l.*

£^s *Jacob Farmer.*

Received





Various Forms of Acquittances.

25

Received the 19th of *June*, 1740. of Mr. *James Shaw*, thirty Pounds in full for six Months Interest of twelve hundred Pounds, due at *Lady-Day* last,

30 l.

☞ *Gabriel Growth.*

Received the _____ of _____ 174 _____ by the Order, and for the Use of Mr. *Henry Marr*, of Mr. *Stephen Stone*, eight Pounds ten Shillings, and allow'd for Taxes and Repairs one Pound ten, together the Sum of ten Pounds, in full for a Quarter's Rent, due at *Michaelmas* last,

10 l.

☞ *Randal Rentgather.*

Received _____ 174 _____ of Mr. *Lewis Landlove*, twenty five Pounds, in full for half a Year's Rent, due at *Xtmas* last, out of which, deducted for Taxes five Pounds, and for Repairs two Pounds. I say receiv'd for, and by Order of *Robert Richer*, Esq;

25 l.

☞ *Christopher Countwell.*

Receiv'd _____ 174 _____ by the Hands of Mr. *Peter Prentice*, by Order of *Chamberlain Trustee*, Esq; thirteen pounds seven Shillings in Money, allow'd for Taxes thirty three Shillings, in all fifteen Pounds, being for half a Year's Rent, due at *Lady-Day* last from Capt. *Richard Roundears*,

15 l.

☞ *Martin Moore.*

Receiv'd _____ 174 _____ of the Executors of *Charles*, late Earl of *Glendore*, by the Hands of Mr. *Isaac Cavendish*, the Sum of seventy five Pounds, in full of my half Year's Annuity, due at *Lady-Day* last,

75 l.

☞ *Ann Bridgeman.*

Receiv'd _____ 174 _____ of the Right Reverend *Edward*, Lord Bishop of *Durham*, by the Hands of Mr. *Stephen Rainer*, the Sum of ninety Pounds, and is in full for three Quarterly Payments of my Annuity, due at *Michaelmas*, *Christmas*, and *Lady-Day* last,

90 l.

☞ *Charlot Crusty.*

D

Receiv'd

Receiv'd of Mr. *A. B.* the Sum of ten Pounds in Money, and a Note of his Hand, bearing equal Date with this, for fourteen Pounds more ; which Note, when paid, will be in full of all Demands to this Day of 174

☞ Charles Cautious.

Receiv'd 174 of Robert Ayleff, Esq; and Owners of the Prince Frederick, the Sum of seventy three Pounds ten, in full for Cordage, Tackle and Trimming furnished the said Ship,

73*l.* 10*s.*

☞ Samuel Cluely.

R E C R E A T I O N V.

- 1 IN a Company *S.* had 3*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* more than *T.* who had six Guineas less than *R.* who had within 16*s.* 8*d.* as much as *W.* who was known to have 100 Guineas wanting ten Marks of 13*s.* 4*d.* each. Pray what Money had they among them?

Answer 382*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*

- 2 The Building of Solomon's Temple was in the Year of the World 3000 ; Troy was, by Computation, built 443 Years before the Temple, and 260 before London : Now Carthage was built 113 Years before Rome, founded 744 Years before Christ, born Anno Mundi 4000 ; is London or Carthage the the ancients City, and how much ?

Answer London by 326 Years.

- 3 You were born 34 Years after me ; how old shall I be when you are 17 ; and how old will you be when I am 70 Years of Age ?

Answer, I 51, You 53.

- 4 *A.* is 17, *B.* 7, what will their Ages severally be when the elder is double the Age of the Younger ?

Answer, *A.* 20. *B.* 10.

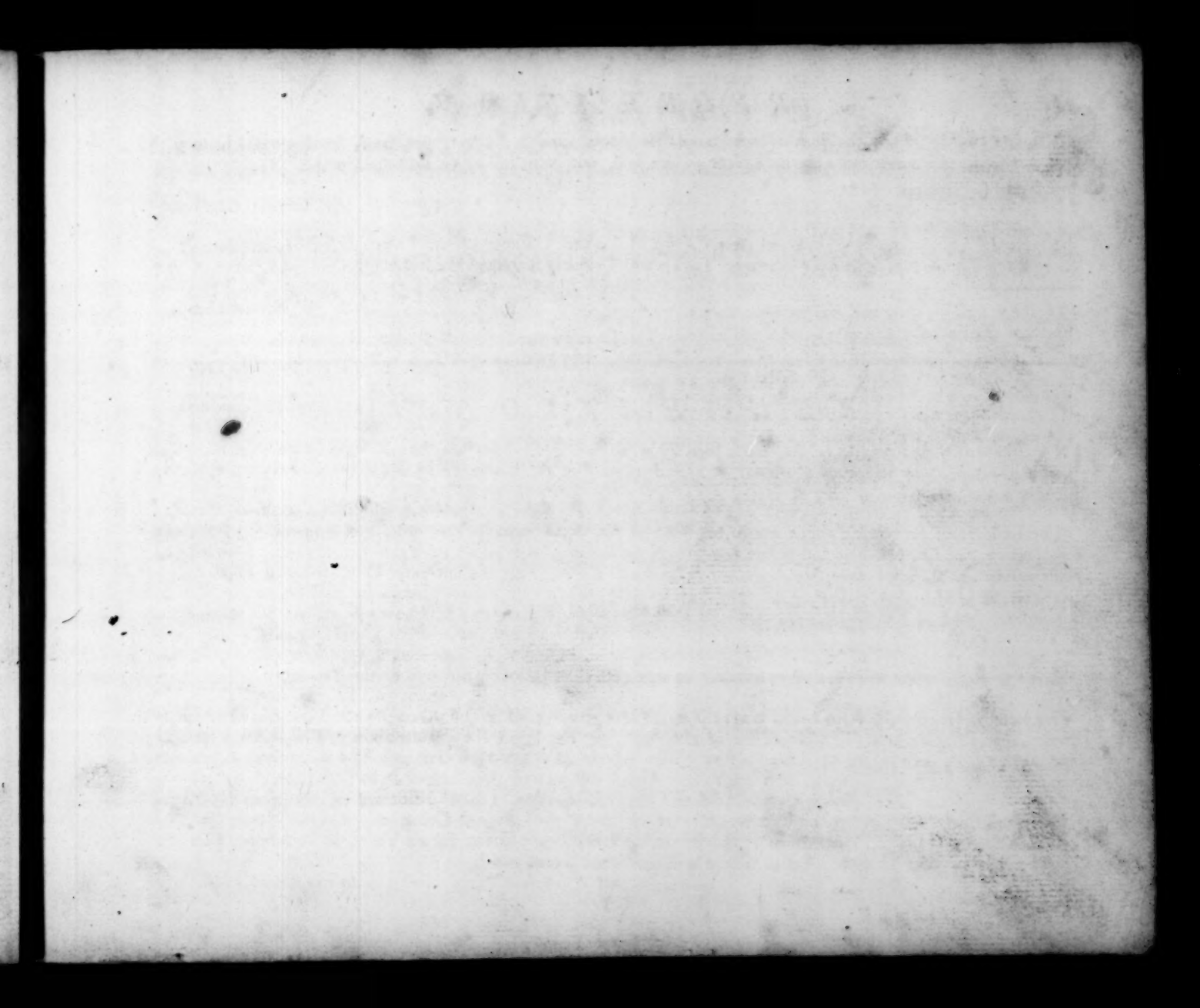
- 5 Five notable Discoveries were made in 215 Years Time, viz. 1. The Invention of the Compass. 2. Gun-Powder. 3. Printing. 4. The Discovery of America. 5. Truth, in the Reformation. The last was brought about Anno 1517 ; The Third 77 Years before : The second 42 Years after the first, and the fourth 148 Years after the second. The Question is, in what Year of Christ did each of these happen to be found ?

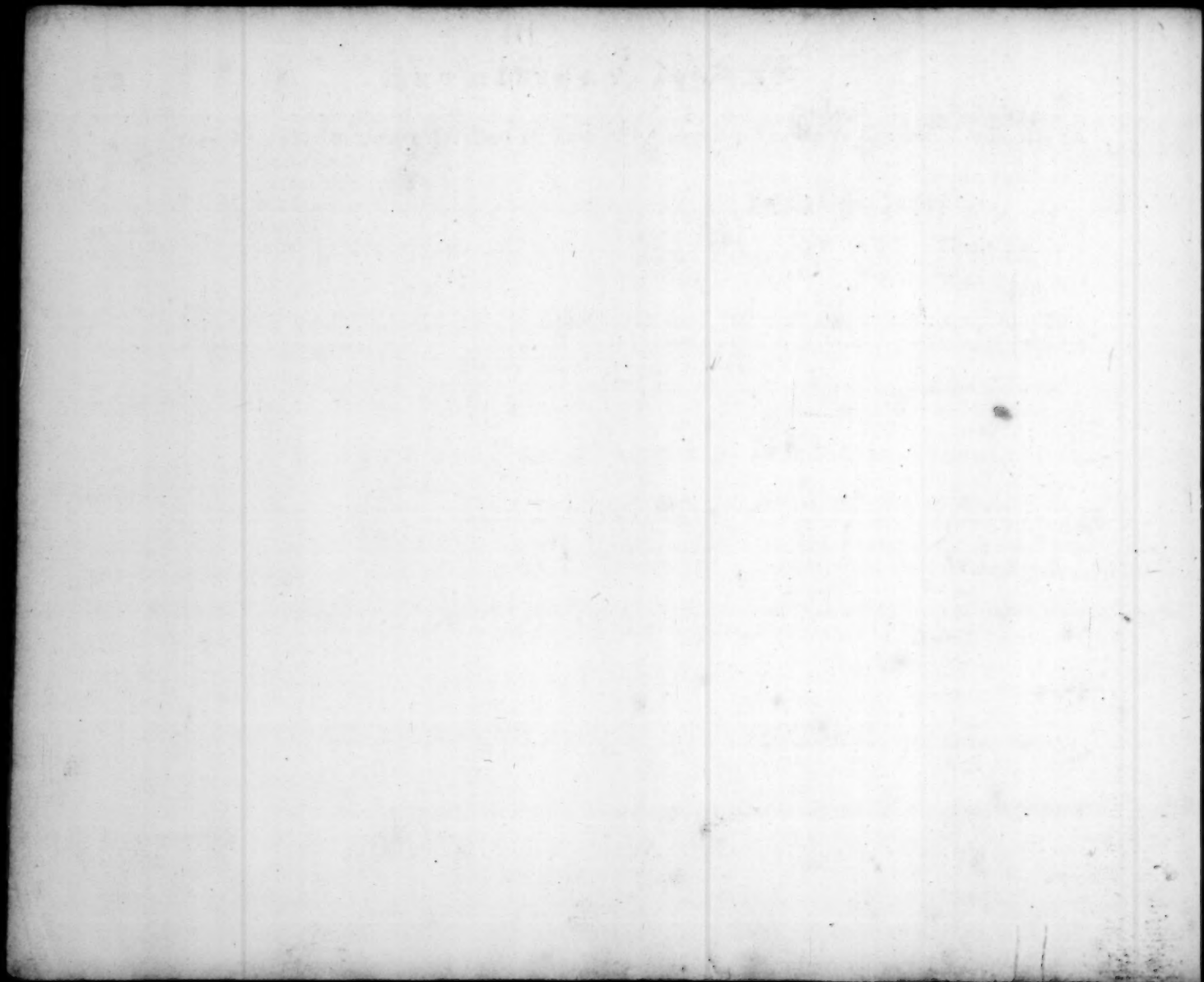
Ans. Compass, Anno 1302. Fire-Arms, 1344. Printing, 1440. America, 1492.

- 6 Three and thirty Years before the Restoration in 1660, the Crown granted Demesnes, to certain Uses, for 210 Years then to come. The Proprietor in 1715, procur'd a reversionary Grant for 99 Years, to commence after the Expiration of the first : In what Year of Christ will the second Term end ?

†

Answer, Anno 1936.





PROMISSORY NOTES.

27

- 7 A publick Edifice was finished toward the Close of the tenth of King *John*, who began his Reign 134 Years after the Conquest, in 1066; and it stood till within 70 Years of the Peace of *Utrecht*, in 1713: Of what Duration was it?
Answer 434 Years.
- 8 The Powder-Plot was discovered 88 Years after the Reformation, in 1517: The Murder of King *Charles* the First was committed 43 Years after that Discovery: The Accession of the *Brunswick* Family to the Crown, was in 1714; just 54 Years after the Return of King *Charles* the Second, who had lived in Exile ever since the Death of his Father *Charles* the First: How long was that?
Answer 12 Years.
- 9 *A.* is 13 Years younger than *B.* and 17 Years older than *C.* who in the Year 1711, was known to be 24 Years of Age: How old was each of these Persons in 1733?
Answer *A.* 63. *B.* 76. *C.* 46.
- 10 *Arphaxad* was born to *Shem* two Years after the Deluge, and 500 before his Father's Death; but at 35 Years of Age he had *Selah*, who at 30 was Father to *Eber*, who, at 34, had *Peleg*, and he lived 430 Years after that: The Question is, whether *Shem* or *Eber* died the first; and at ninecore and fourteen Years after the Death of the longer Liver, what Interval might be wanting to compleat the Term of 1000 Years after the Flood?
Answer, *Eber* was the Survivor by 29 Years. Interval 275 Years.
- 11 *B.* was born 14 Years after *C.* who came into the World 19 Years before *A.* who was 23 Years of Age eight Years ago: What then is the Age of *D.* who is within 22 Years of being as old as those three together?
Answer 95 Years.
- 12 *B.* was 14 Years old when *A.* was 25: How old shall *A.* be when *B.* comes to be 25?
Answer 36.
- 13 *K.* is 19 Years older than *L.* who was 27 Years of Age in the *South-Sea* Year, 1720: How old is *M.* in 1740, who, in the Year 1738, was within 24 Years of being as old as both of them together?
Answer 87.

PROMISSORY NOTES by Banker's Apprentices and Servants.

London, Jan. 27. 1740.

I Promise to pay the Honourable *Charles Villiers*, Esq; or Bearer, on Demand, fifty Pounds,

For Sir *Richard Daventry* and Partners,

Charles Streeke.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

I promise to pay to the Honourable Directors of the *English* Company, Trading to *East-India*, or Bearer, on Demand, four hundred Pounds,

London,

174

For my Father *James Smith*,

400 l.*Thomas Smith.*

I promise to pay the Royal *African* Company, or Bearer, on Demand, three thousand six hundred and forty four Pounds, thirteen and Six-pence,

London,

174

For my Master *Jennings* and *Wilbraham*.

3644 l. 13 s. 6 d.*Adam Tellmony.*

MASTER'S PROMISSORY NOTES.

I Promise to pay Mr. *Edward Jones*, or Bearer, on Demand, seven hundred Pounds, Apr. 14. 1740.

700 l.*Simon Sogood.*

I promise to pay to the Governor and Company of the Bank of *England*, nine thousand Pounds,
For Self and Partners,

9000 l.*Francis Fairfax.*

I promise to pay *Jos. Penington*, Esq; Cashier of his Majesty's Revenue of Excise, or Order, forty Days after Date, four hundred and thirty Pounds, Value receiv'd,

London,

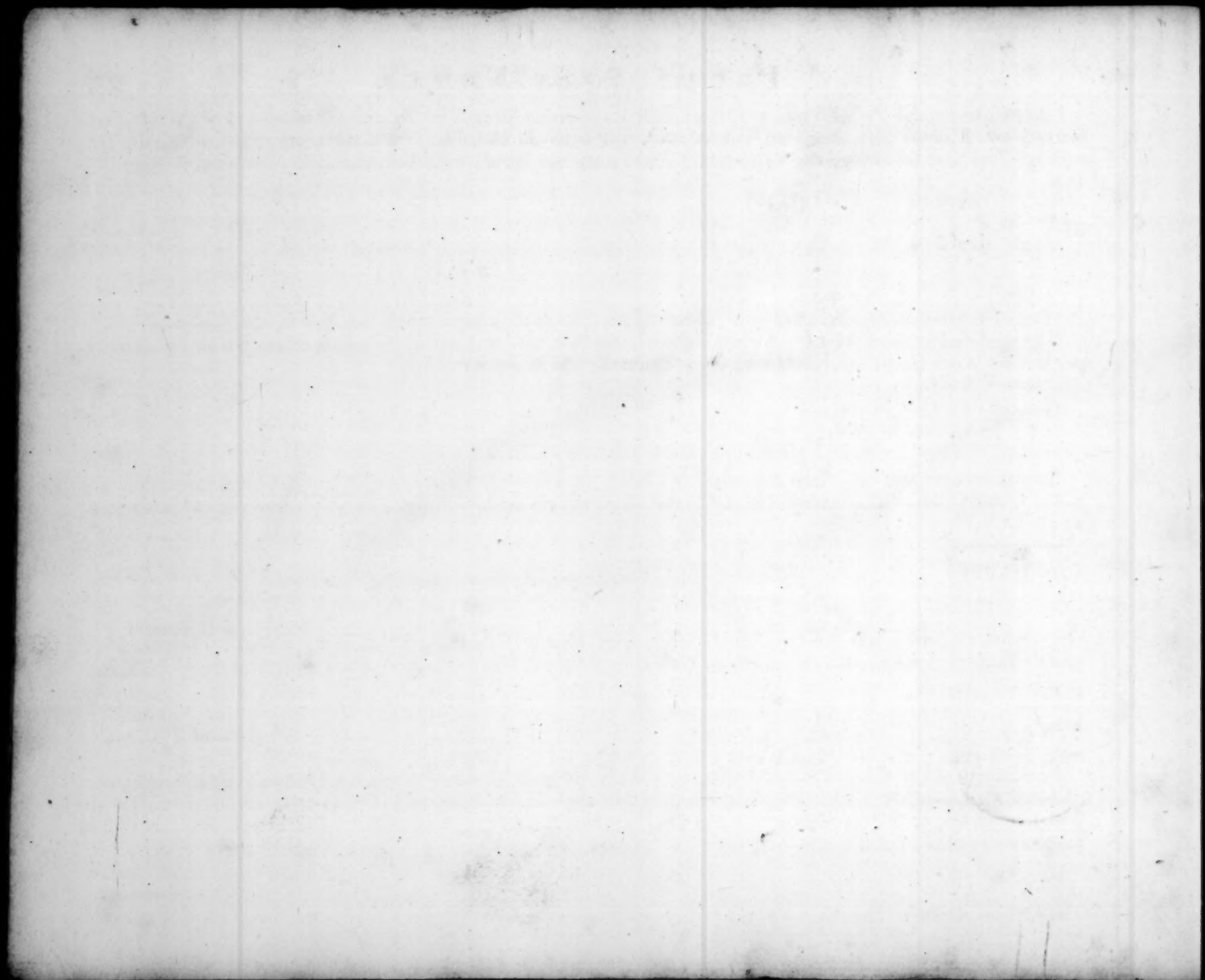
174

⌘ *Conrade Collector.*

I promise to pay *Paul Portfoken*, Esq; or Order, on Demand, three hundred ninety four Pounds two and Six-pence, Value receiv'd, this

174

394 l. 2 s. 6 d.⌘ *Timothy Theobalds.*



PROMISSORY NOTES.

29

I promise to pay Sir *Joseph Jebb*, or Order, the Sum of thirty Pounds in Manner following; ten Pounds Part thereof, two Months after Date, ten Pounds more the 17th of *March* next, and the remaining ten Pounds, the 24th of *June* next following, the Value receiv'd: Witness my Hand, at *London* the
174

30 l.

Daniel Douglas.

Bromley, May 10. 174

100 l.

Borrowed and received of Mr. *Aaron Goodfriend*, the Sum of one hundred Pounds Sterling, which I promise to pay the said *Aaron Goodfriend*, or Order, upon Demand: Witness my Hand,

Witness { *John Brown.*
Geo. Radford.

Nic. Needham.

I promise to pay to Capt. *Alexis Edgewcomb*, or Order, on Demand, eighteen Pounds, eight and nine-pence, furnish'd by my Order, to Lieutenant *Charles Cornwall*, as appears by his Receipts, deliver'd this 12th of *December*, 1740. to

18 l. 8 s. 9 d.

Hugh Harrold.

I promise to furnish Mr. *Gregory Fitz-Harding*, with Bills of Ex^o. to the Value of five thousand Pounds Sterl. at current Exchange, payable to himself, or Order, in *Messina*, the next ensuing Fair: Value of Sir *John Trevor* receiv'd,

5000 l.

✠ *Edward Effington.*

I promise to pay to *George Goosequill*, Esq; or Order, the Sum of fifty Pounds, on Demand, after Receipt of a Bill of Ex^o. drawn the 20th current by *Humphry Herringbone*, on *Henry Dabst* of *Southampton*, Master, for the like Sum payable to *William Pierce*, Esq; or Order, which said *Gregory Goosequill* has indorsed to me, this 28th of *January*, 174

50 l.

Alfred Dunning.

RECREATION.

I promise to return her Grace, the Duchess Dowager of *Tredegar*, or Order, on Demand, one Cassket of Jewels, seal'd, one hundred Ounces of Gold-Plate, three hundred and fifty of *Ditto* Silver, seventy Carraets of Oriental Pearl, and a thousand Pound Bank-Note, receiv'd of her said Grace, For Self and Company, *Nov. 19, 174*

☞ *Trojan Trusty.*

Receiv'd of *W. L. Esq;* nine Deeds, all relating to his Estate in the Parish of *Dovebridge*, near *Uttoxeter*; which I promise to return the said *W. L.* or Order, undamag'd, on Demand: Witnes my Hand this Day of *Anno 174*

Roger Norton.

Promissory Notes, for a valuable Consideration, should always mention the *Value receiv'd*, if the Thing it self be not specified; this gives them Validity in a Court of Judicature.

A Promissory Note, mentioning *Order*, is indorsible from one Person to another, which is done by the present Possessor's writing his Name on the Back of it, and delivering it up to the Party to whom he intends to assign over his Property therein.

'Tis unnecessary to have a Promissory Note payable to *Bearer* indorsed, if you are satisfy'd the Note is good.

The delivering up a Promissory Note to the Person who sign'd it, is a sufficient Voucher of its being paid; nor is there any need of writing a Receipt thereon.

Promissory Notes, and Book-Debts, if not legally demanded in the Space of six Years, cannot be recovered by Law.

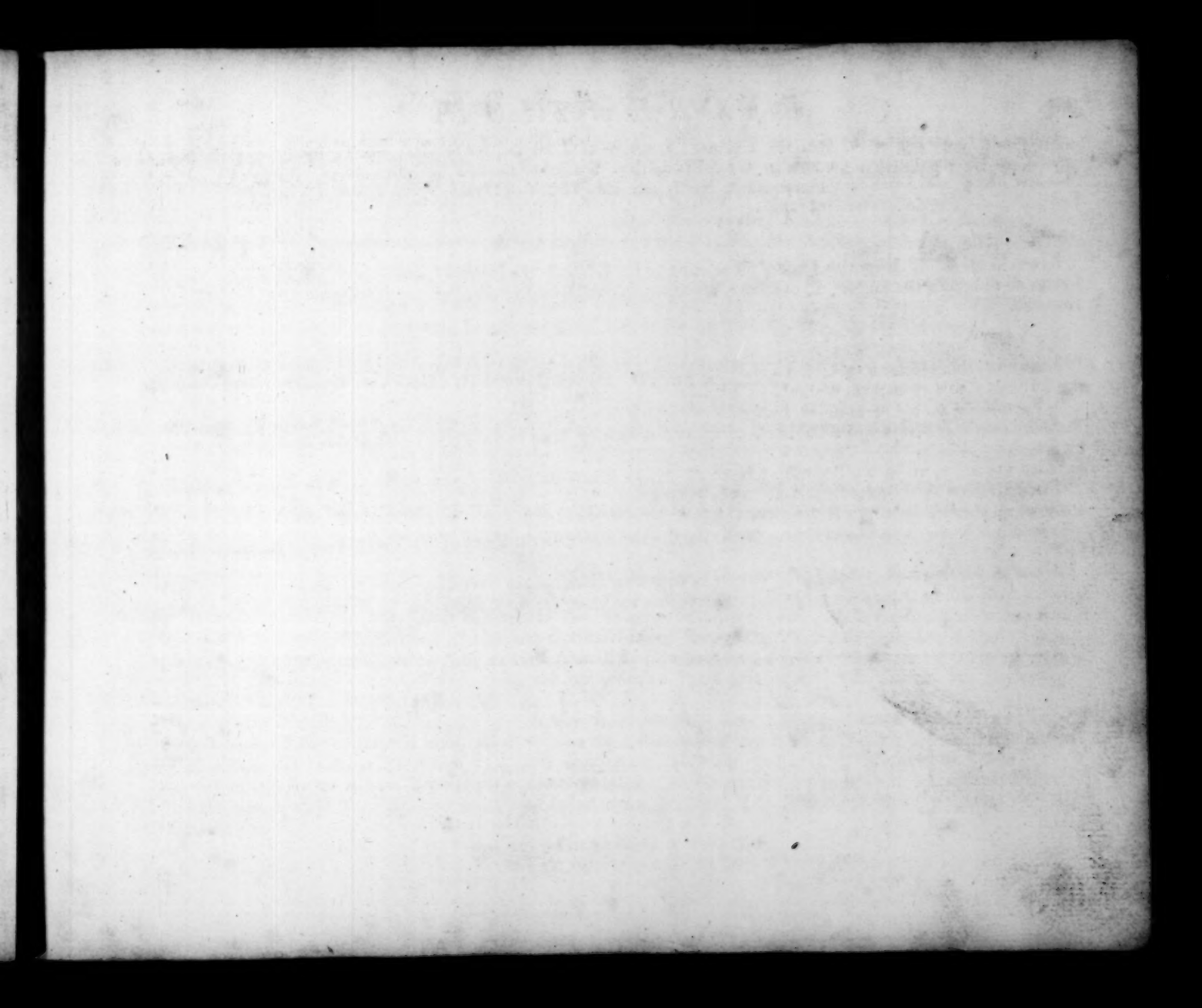
If you keep a Promissory Note on *Demand*, in your own Hands above three Days, and the Person 'tis upon should fail, the Loss will be your own; but if he fail within the three Days, it will light, in *Equity*, on the Person that paid it you.

RECREATION VI.

ENGLAND was conquer'd by *William I.* Oct. 4. 1066; his Son *William II.* came to the Crown, Sept. 9. 1087, and left it, Aug. 2. 1100; *William III.* received it, Feb. 3. 1689, and died March 8. 1701: How many Days did each of these Princes govern, respect being had to the intercalary Days (added to *February*, every Leap-Year) as they rose in the Course of Time?

Answ. Will. I. 7645 Days. Will. II. 4710 Days. Will. III. 4416 Days.

Note, Every fourth Year is Leap-Year or Bissextile: To find which are such, divide the Year of our Lord by 4, and when nothing remains, those are the Leap-Years; and, to such, you add one Day more than 365.





- 2 *A.* born 161 Years ago, died when *B.* was 47 Years of Age, who it seems came into the World 180 Years since, and out-lived *A.* 43 Years: The Sum of the Ages of these two Persons is required? Answ. 99 Years. 118
- 3 If *Sampson* was born 17 Years after *Timothy*, and *Timothy* 26 Years before *Jacob*, who 28 Years hence will be just 50: In what Year of Christ were they severally born; the Question being proposed Anno 1740?
Answer *Jacob* 1718. *Sampson* 1709. *Timothy* 1692.
- 4 *Richard* the First, succeeded his Father *Henry II.* July 7. 1189; *John*, his Brother, succeeded him, April 6. 1199. *Richard* the Second succeeded *Edward* the Third on the 21st of June 1377; and was deposed by *Henry IV.* on the 30th of September 1399. The third *Richard* caused his Nephew *Edward V.* and his Brother, to be murder'd on the 18th of June 1483; and was slain himself on the 22d of August 1485. How many Days was the Realm govern'd by the three *Richards*, respect being still had to the intercalary Days, as they happened?
Answer 12492 Days.
- 5 *A.* born Anno 1108, lived 48 Years before *B.* who was 113 Years senior to *C.* and *X.* was 114 Years before *Y.* who was 74 Years after *Z.* born Anno 1527: In what Years of Christ were these Men severally born?
Answer *B.* 1156. *C.* 1269. *X.* 1487. *Y.* 1601.
- 6 *A.* born 445 Years before the Year 1733, died Anno 1362; *B.* born 37 Years ago, will die 18 Years hence; *C.* born 256 Years ago, died 197 Years since; *D.* born Anno 1578, lived till within 75 Years of said 1733: The length of these People's Lives are severally required?
Answer *A.* 74. *B.* 55. *C.* 59. *D.* 80 Years.
- 7 *A.* born Anno Christi 318, lived 207 Years before *B.* who liv'd 104 Years after *C.* who was Successor to *D.* 84 Years; *E.* was also 112 Years after *D.* but Predecessor to *F.* by 47 Years: In what Year of Christ did each of these Gentlemen flourish?
Answer *B.* 525. *C.* 421. *D.* 337. *E.* 449. *F.* 496.
- 8 The first Queen *Mary* came to the Crown, July 8. 1553; she reigned 5 Years, 4 Months, and 9 Days; her Sister *Elizabeth* succeeded, and *James I.* came to her Throne the 14th of Mar. 1602; he left it to his Son *Charles I.* on the 27th of Mar. 1625, who was forc'd from it, Jan. 30. 1648. The Question is, how many Days did these Princes reign, and at the Death of *Charles I.* how long had England been under an uninterrupted Succession of Protestant Princes (*Mary I.* being the last profess'd *Papist* that enjoy'd the Crown) not neglecting the intercalary Days in February, as before?
Answer *Eliz.* 16188. *Jam. I.* 8404. *Char. I.* 8709 Days.
- 9 If I am 42 Years older than you now, what will be the Difference of our Ages 14 Years after my Decease, in case you shall then survive?
Answer 28 Years.
- 10 A Dealer bought two Lots of Snuff, that together weigh'd Cwt. 9. 100 lb. for 97 l. 17 s. 6 d. Their Difference in point of Weight was Cwt. 1. 2 qr. 16 lb. and of Price 8 l. 13 s. 3 d. Their respective Weights and Values are requir'd?
Answer { Lot 1. Cwt. 5 . 86 lb. Cost 53 l. 5 s. 4 d. $\frac{1}{2}$.
 { Lot 2. Cwt. 4 . 14 lb. 44 l. 12 s. 1 d. $\frac{1}{2}$.

- 11 Double my Money for me, said *A.* to *B.* and I'll give thee Six-pence out of the Stock, which done, with the Remainder he apply'd to *C.* with the same Success, and he gave him also Six-pence for his good Nature: He repeated this very Proposition to *D.* and then Sixpence was all he had to give him: Pray what had he himself at first?
Anfw. 5 d. $\frac{1}{4}$.

BILLS OF PARCELS.

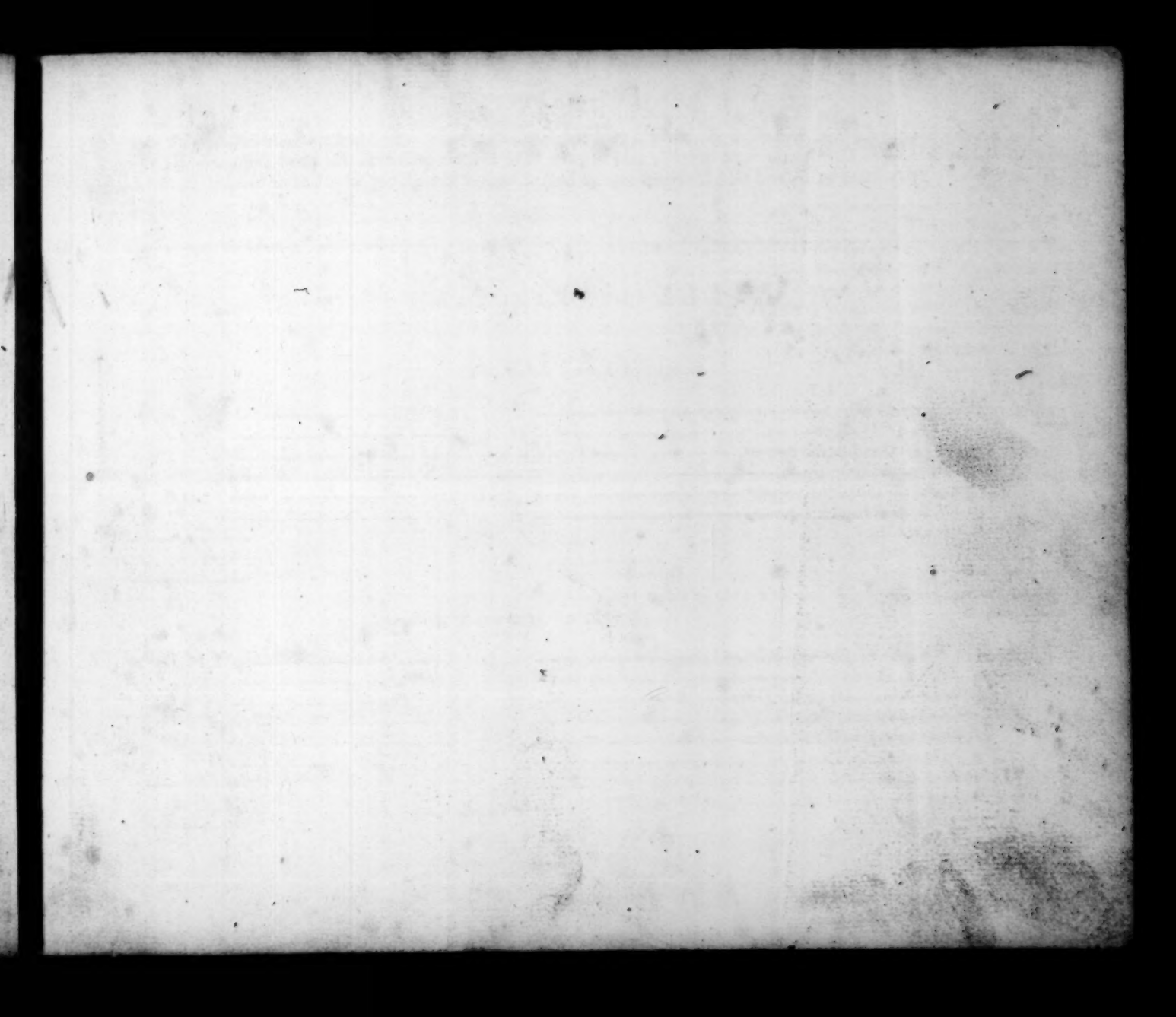
The Honourable the Lady *Ashley*,Bought of *Lemuel Linen-Draper* and Partner.

		s.	d.	
174				
14 Mar.	16 Ells of Dowlas	at	1 . 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ell	1 . 1 : 1 : 4
	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ells of Holland	at	3 . 4	3 : 18 : 0
	1 Ps. of Cambrick			3 . 4 . 6
	A Ps. of Muslin			2 : 17 : 3
	85 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ells of Diaper	at	1 . 10	7 : 16 : 9
	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ells of Damask	at	4 . 3	4 : 2 : 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
				<hr/>
				l. 22 . 17 . 8 $\frac{1}{2}$

Madam *Strawberry*,Bought of *Manywords Milliner*.

		s.	d.	
174				
13 Apr.	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ Yards of flower'd Ribband	at	2 . 3	11 : 14 : 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	3 Pair of <i>Roman</i> Gloves	at	9 . 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Pair	1 : 8 : 0
	6 Dozen of <i>Irish</i> Lamb, <i>Ditto</i>	at	1 . 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Pair	4 : 10 : 0
	7 Sarcenet-Hoods, white	at	4 . 6	1 : 11 : 6
	15 Fans, <i>French</i> Paper Mount	at	3 . 3	2 : 8 : 9
	A Ps. of <i>Meelin</i> Lace, 16 Yards	at	13 . 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ Yard	11 : 1 : 4
				<hr/>
				l. 22 . 14 . 5 $\frac{1}{2}$

The





BILLS of PARCELS.

33

The Right Honourable the Countess of *Night and Day*,

Bought of *Mary Tombs*.

		l.	s.	d.		
174						
3 Feb.	36 China Plates	at	0	3	8 each	16 : 12 : 0
	18 Dishes, Ditto	at	0	10	6	9 : 9 : 0
	2 ½ Pair of Jarrs, and a Pair of Beakers allow'd					13 : 10 : 6
	A Tea-Table Set compleat					3 : 12 : 0
	Indian Sprig'd Muslin, 1 Ps. qt. 14 ½ Yards	at	0	9	0	6 : 0 : 4 ½
	Fine Chints, 10 Ps.	at	3	3	6 ½ Ps.	31 : 10 : 0
						<hr/>
						l. 71 . 14 . 2 ½

Mrs. Frances Pindust,

Bought of *Isaac Hosier*, 10 Apr. 174

		s.	d.		
15	Pair of Women's Worsted, mixt	at	5	7 ½ Pair	14 : 3 : 9
23	Pair of Men's Silk	at	17	4	19 : 18 : 8
22	Pair of Men's Yarn	at	3	2	3 : 9 : 8
18	Pair of Norwich Hose	at	4	9	4 : 8 : 8
38	Pair of Thread	at	3	4	3 : 0 : 8
13	Pair of Women's Gloves, Silk	at	4	8	
					<hr/>
					l. 41 . 4 . 11

Mrs. Sarah Johnson,

Bought of *Theophilus Fruiterer*.

		s.	d.		
174					
3 Apr.	7 Dozen of <i>Malaga</i> Limons	at	2	3 ½ Dozen.	10 : 10 : 9
	8 ½ Hundred of <i>Lisbon</i> , Ditto	at	7	2	3 : 10 : 11
	9 Ropes of <i>Spanish</i> Onions	at	1	6	0 : 13 : 8
	1 Bushel of <i>Ditto</i> Chestnuts				0 : 7 : 18
	43 Dozen of best <i>China</i> and <i>Seville</i> Oranges	at	1	2	2 : 10 : 2
	12 Pomegranates	at	0	4 ½	0 : 4 : 6
					<hr/>
					l. 7 . 12 . 8

BILLS of PARCELS.

Mr. Claude Cockson,

Bought of Robert Fishmonger and Partner.

			l.	s.	d.		
174	27 Mar.	3 Hundred of Haberdine	at	7	10	6	each. 122:11:6
		1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Hundred of Ling	at	8	12	6	12:18:9
		4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Hundred of Stockfish	at	4	10	6	20:7:3
		4 Kegs of Sturgeon	at	0	16	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	3:7:6
		6 $\frac{1}{2}$ Barrel of Herrings	at	3	10	2	22:16:1
		95 Dried Salmon	at	0	1	2	6:10:10

 l. 87. 11. 11

James Bateman, Esq;

Bought of Clement Coffeefeller, Feb. 10. 174.

				s.	d.		
	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pound of Smyrna Coffee	at	5	8	$\frac{1}{2}$	Pound. 17:14:9
	33	Pound of Mocha, Ditto	at	5	4		8:16:0
	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pound of Imperial Tea	at	25	0		33:12:6
	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pound of best Bohea	at	14	6		7:19:10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	13	Pound of Royal Green Tea	at	18	8		12:2:8 $\frac{1}{2}$
	21	Pound of Sugar double refin'd	at	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1:1:10 $\frac{1}{2}$

 l. 70. 13. 4.

The Honourable Mrs. Vaughan,

Bought of Simon Salter, and Partner.

				s.	d.		
174	5 June.	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ Pound of Anchovies	at	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ Pound. 10:18:6 $\frac{3}{4}$
		30 Pound of Capers	at	0	10	$\frac{1}{4}$	1:9:7 $\frac{1}{4}$
		12 $\frac{3}{4}$ Pound of Salt-petre	at	1	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	0:18:4 $\frac{1}{2}$
		2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Gall. of pickl'd Mushrooms	at	3	7	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ Quart. 1:19:10
		4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Gall. of Lucca Oil	at	12	0		2:14:0
		A Westphalia Ham, wt. 20 lb.	at	0	11	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ Pound. 0:19:2

 l. 8. 8. 7





BILLS of PARCELS.

Mr. *Edmund Shakespear*,

Bought of *James Pewterer*, and *Jonathan Brasier*.

174

174		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
<i>Oct.</i> 20.	Hard-metal Plates, 3 doz. wt. 50 lb. ———— at	1 . 4	$\frac{1}{2}$	Pound. ———— 13 : 6 : 8
	8 Dishes <i>Ditto</i> , a Monteth, and Cullander, wt. 40 lb. at	1 . 6		3 : 0 : 0
	A Copper, with a discharging Cock, wt. 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. — at	1 . 4	$\frac{1}{2}$	4 : 11 : 6
	Iron-Work to <i>Ditto</i> , and a Crane, wt. 97 lb. — at	0 . 2	$\frac{3}{4}$	1 : 2 : 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
	A Stove Grate, with Shovel, Tongz, Poker and Fender			1 : 18 : 6
	A large Brass Pot and Saucepan, wt. 38 lb. ———— at	1 . 7		3 : 0 : 2
				16 : 19 : 0

Mr. John Doyley,

Bought of *Ferdinand Furrier*, May 5. 174

Coney Skins, 1300	at	13 . 6	♂ Hund.	18:15:6
Beaver, 180 lb.	at	7 . 8	♂ Pound.	69:0:0
A Sable Muff and Tippet, allow'd				21:0:0
Fitch-Skins, 90	at	0 . 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	♂ Skin	1:6:3
Otter-Skins, 50	at	3 . 0		7:10:0
Hare-Skins, 140	at	9 . 6	♂ Hund.	0:13:3 $\frac{1}{2}$
				<hr/> 1. 108 . 5 . 0 $\frac{1}{2}$

Mr. Edmund Cordwainer,

Bought of *Adam Leatherseller.*

174

¹⁷⁴		s.	d.		
Nov. 17.	Large oil'd Lamb-Skins, 215	at	1 . 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Skin	113 : 17 : 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Goat-Skins, 130	at	0 . 11 $\frac{1}{4}$		6 : 1 : 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Allom'd Sheep-Skins, 137	at	1 . 3		8 : 11 : 3
	Calves-Skins, 19	at	4 . 3		4 : 0 : 9
	Oil'd-Buck, 15	at	12 . 9		9 : 11 : 3
	Ruffia Hides, 82	at	12 . 9		52 : 5 : 6
					<hr/>
					L 94 . 8 . 4

BILLS of PARCELS.

Capt. John Elford,

Bought of *Thomas Cheesemonger.*

		Cwt.	qr.	lb.		l.	s.	d.			
Dec. 21.	Old Cheshire Cheeses,	12	—	5 . 2 . 24	at 1.	17 . 4	♠	Hund.	—	l. 10 : 13	4½
	Glocestershire Cheeses,	45	—	4 . 2 . 10	at 1.	12 . 6	—	—	—	7 : 9	1½
	Firkins of Butter,	12	—	—	at 1.	10 . 0	each.	—	—	18 : 0	0
	Silton Cheeses,	93	—	2 . 3 . 25	at 2.	16 . 10	♠	Hund.	—	8 : 8	11½
	Flitches of Bacon,	7	—	wt. 49 Stone.	at 0.	3 . 4	each.	—	—	8 : 3	4
	Suffolk Butter,	12 Weys	—	—	at 8.	3 . 8	—	—	—	98 :	4 : 0
										<hr/> l. 150 . 18 . 9	

Mr. Jonathan Marriot,

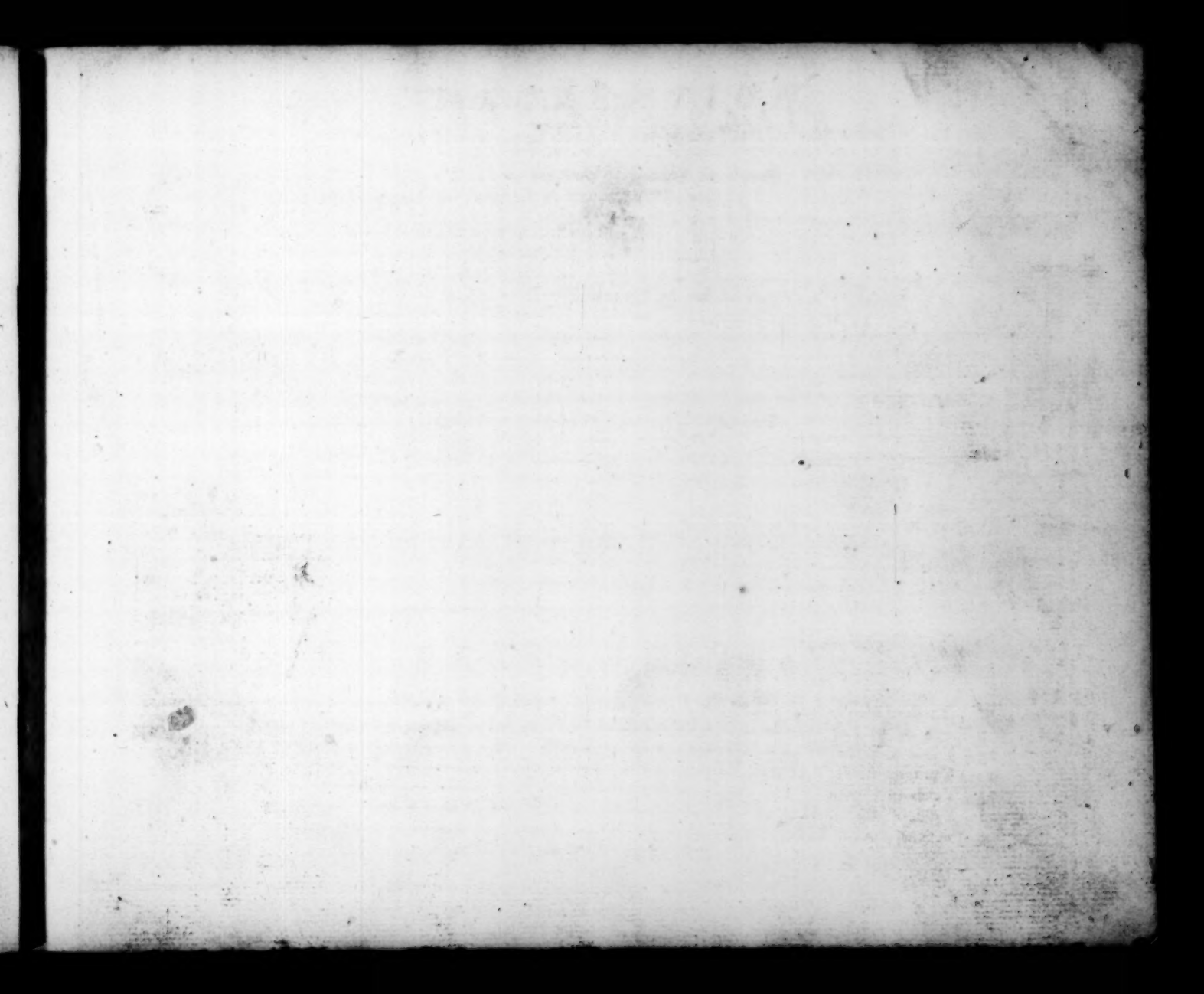
Bought of Mr. *Geo. Grocer* and Company.

	Cwt.	qr.	lb.		l.	s.	d.		
174 Mar. 12. Sugar, 2 Hhds. —————	17	2	17	at	1	13	10	¢	Hund. ————— 120:17:2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Railfins, 11 Barrels —————	12	1	19	at	1	14	5		27: 7: 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tobacco, 1 Hhd —————	4	—	12	at	4	19	4		20: 7: 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rice, 1 Barrel —————	1	—	15	at	2	16	4		3: 3: 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pepper, 1 Bag —————	1	3	19	at	3	12	4		6: 18: 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brimstone —————	2	1	19	at	1	19	1		4: 14: 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bees-Wax, 4 Cakes —————	2	2	12	at	1	18	4		4: 19: 11
									<hr/> l. 91. 9. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$

Mrs. *Jane Somerset,*

Bought of *Edmund Brisk*, and *Oswald Obliging*.

174			s.	d.					
9 Nov.	12 $\frac{3}{4}$ Yards of rich brocaded Sattin	at	18 . 6	$\frac{1}{2}$ Yard.			l. 11 : 18 : 10 $\frac{1}{2}$		
	6 Yards of Mohair	at	4 . 2				1 : 8 : 0		
	25 $\frac{1}{4}$ Yards of Paduafoy	at	11 . 8				14 : 14 : 7		
	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ Yards of flower'd Damask	at	8 . 8				6 : 14 : 4		
	34 $\frac{1}{4}$ Yards of Poplin	at	3 . 0				5 : 2 : 9		
	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ Yards of Italian Mantua	at	7 . 6				4 : 13 : 9		
	30 Yards of double Taffaty	at	2 . 9				4 : 2 : 8		
							<hr/>		
							l. 48 . 8 . 9 $\frac{1}{2}$		



R E C R E A T I O N.

37

When the Money is paid down, either of the Partners may write,

Receiv'd then presently of Madam *Somerset*, the Sum of Forty-eight Pounds, eight Shillings and nine Pence, in full of all Demands, for Self and Partner,

£^s Oswald Obliging.

Mr. *Charles Thorold*,

Bought of Sir *William Asburst* and Company, Feb. 8. 1741-2.

	s.	d.		
10½ Yards of <i>Yorkshire</i> Cloth	at	6 . 6	£ ^s Yard.	13 : 8 : 3
7 Yards of fine <i>Spanish</i> Black	at	16 . 3		£ : 13 : 9½
6½ Yards of fine grey Cloth	at	15 . 9		£ : 6 : 3½
16½ Yards of Frieze	at	3 . 6		2 : 18 : 7½
4 Yards of second Drab	at	15 . 6		3 : 2 : 0
5½ Yards of superfine <i>Spanish</i> Cloth	at	18 . 6		£ : 8 : 8½
31 Yards of Livery Scarlet Cloth	at	13 . 0		20 : 3 : 0
				1. 46 . 0 . 7½

Receiv'd at the same time, the full Contents, for Sir *William Asburst* and Company,

£^s Michael Medcalf.

R E C R E A T I O N VII.

1 BY God's Blessing upon a Merchant's Industry, in ten Years Time he found himself possessed of 13000 *l*. It appear'd from his Books that the last three Years he had clear'd 873 *l*. a Year, the three preceeding but 586 *l*. a Year; and before that but 364 *l*. a Year. The Question is, what was the State of his Fortune at every Year's End that he continued in Trade, and consequently what had he to begin with?

Answer 7167 *l*. original Stock.

2 *A*. born Anno 1441, lived till *B*. was 7 Years of Age, which was 23 Years before the Reformation, in 1517. *B*. surviv'd this remarkable *Æra* just 49 Years; *C*. born 9 Years after the Death of *A*. lived but till *B*. was 36 Years of Age: The Sum of the Ages of these three Persons is requir'd?

Answer, Their Sum is 152 Years.

- 3 *Sam* was born 28 Years before *Toby*, who died at 12, and lived 19 Years after him. *Rachel* came to light when *Sam* was 16, and died 11 Years before him. *Josbua*, when *Rachel* was 7 Years, being himself then 14, went abroad, where he continued 9 Years, and returning, survived *Rachel* 4 Years. How old was each of these, and what is the Sum of their Ages?

Answer, Sum 146 Years.

- 4 A Grant was made Dec. 14. in the 10th of *Henry I.* who began his Reign Aug. 2. 1100; 'twas resum'd November 19. in the 4th of *Henry III.* who came to the Crown Oct. 19. 1216; 'twas reviv'd the 16th of July, in the 13th of *Henry VII.* who ascended the Throne Aug. 22. 1485: But it was a second Time revoked, and finally suppress'd in the 16th of his Successor *Henry VIII.* on the 10th of May. Now as this Man's Father died July 21. 1509; the Question is, how many Days was this Grant in Force, and how many did it lie dormant?

Answer, 49947 Days in Force; superceded 101413 Days.

- 5 *A.* born Anno 1438, died at 48 Years of Age; *B.* died Anno 1502, aged threescore and seventeen; *C.* in the Year 1577, was 22 Years of Age, and surviv'd that Time 54 Years: *D.* Anno 1616, had liv'd just half his Time, and died in 1648; *E.* was 13 Years old, at the Death of *D.* and 14 Years after that, was Father to *F.* who was 31, when his Son *G.* was born; who, at his Grandfire's Death, was 7 Year's of Age: The Years of Christ, wherein these Men were born, and the Year wherein the first five of them died, are severally requir'd?

Answer { Birth, *A.* 1438. *B.* 1425. *C.* 1555. *D.* 1584. *E.* 1635. *F.* 1662. *G.* 1693.
Demise, 1486. 1502. 1631. 1648. 1700.

- 6 *A.* born 17 Years after *C.* and 13 before *B.* died 42 Years before the present King's Inauguration in 1727, aged 47 Years; *C.* died Anno 1712, and *B.* exactly 8 Years before him; *D.* born 23 Years before *C.* died at 64; *E.* born 11 Years after *B.*'s Death, will die 12 Years after the Year 1733; and *F.* born just in the Midway of the Interval, between the Births of *A.* and *D.* is not to reach the Time of *E.*'s Death by 14 Years: What is the Sum of all their Ages, and which of them liv'd longest?

Answer, The Sum 398 Years. *F.* Senior by 22 Years.

- 7 A Person said he had 20 Children, and that it happen'd there was a Year and half between each of their Ages; his eldest was born when he was 24 Years old, and the Age of his youngest is now one and twenty: What was the Father's Age?

Answer, 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ Years.

- 8 A Sheep-Fold was robb'd three Nights successively; the first Night half the Sheep were stolen, and half a Sheep more; the second Night half of the Remainder were lost, and half a Sheep more; the last Night they took half what were left, and half a Sheep more, by which time they were reduced to twenty: How many were there at first?

Answer, 167.



BILLS on BOOK-DEBTS.

The Right Honourable the Lord *Bolsever*, Dr.To Paul *Purseproud*, Upholder.

			l.	s.	d.
174					
Apr.	19.	A rich Crimfon Damask Bed, laced, compleat	75	—	—
May	5.	A Set of Window-Curtains, and Vallance, <i>Ditto</i>	16	11	8
	7.	A fine Carpet, Counterpane, and an Otter-down Quilt	12	10	—
June	6.	A Crimfon Velvet Easy Chair, and 2 Stools, <i>Ditto</i>	13	7	6
	13.	A wrought Dimety Bed, and Furniture, compleat	28	18	4
Aug.	10.	A Down Bed, Bolfter, Pillows, with a Mattrefs and Quilt	15	—	—
		Chairs 10, with two-arm'd <i>Ditto</i> , Wallnut-tree fram'd	34	12	6
			Sum <i>l. 196</i> : 0 : 0		

If a Servant receives the Bill, let the Receipt run thus :

Receiv'd the 30th of *December* 174 . of the Right Honourable the Lord *Bolsever*, by the Hands of Mr. *Simon*
Steward, the full Contents, for my Master *P. Purseproud*,¶ *A. Batchelor*.Her Grace the Dutchess of *Plinlimon* Dr.To Crew *Cabinetmaker*.

			l.	s.	d.
174					
Octob.	3.	A Chimney Glafs, and a Pair of Sconces	5	18	—
		A Pair of Pier Glasses 72 Inches, in gilt Frames	30	—	—
	10.	A Pair of <i>Indian</i> Cabinets, at 43 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> each	87	—	—
		A fine <i>Indian</i> four-leav'd Screen, and a Fire Screen	17	10	—
Nov.	18.	A Book-Cafe, with Glafs Doors, and a Corner-Cupboard, <i>Ditto</i>	21	—	—
	30.	A Wallnut-Tree Table, and a Set of Dressing Boxes, japan'd	3	4	10
Dec.	7.	A Tea Table and Stand plated, wt, 103 oz. at 8 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> ¶ oz.	42	18	4
	30.	A Dozen and half of fine matted Chairs, at 18 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> each	16	13	—
			<i>l. 224</i> . 4 . 2		

BILLS on BOOK-DEBTS.

Receiv'd the 31st of December, 174 of Her Grace the Duchefs of *Plinlimon*, Fifty Pounds in Part for Mr. *Crew Cabinetmaker*,
 ₤ Fairspoken Fairfax.

Mr. *James Shortmeasure*, Dr.

To *Walstone Winecooper*.

			s.	d.		
174	Mar. 28.	Palm Sack, 18 Gallons	at	8 . 6	₤ Gall.	1. 7 : 13 : 0
	Apr. 13.	Port Red, 35 Gall.	at	5 . 4		9 : 6 : 8
	May 26.	Sherry, 17. Gall.	at	6 . 6		5 : 10 : 6
		31. Rhenish, 19 Gall.	at	6 . 8		6 : 6 : 8
	Jul. 13.	White Lisbon, 32 Gall.	at	4 . 10		7 : 14 : 8
		20. A Double Chest of Florence agreed for				4 . 0 . 0
	Aug. 30.	10½ Dozen of best Burgundy	at	50	₤ Doz.	26 : 8 : 0
		7 Dozen of Côte-rotie	at	2	Guineas.	14 : 14 : 0
						<hr/>
						1. 81 . 10 . 6

The Reverend Mr. *Euclid Peachy*, Dr.

To *John Percival* and Partners.

			s.	d.		
174	Mar. 27.	Oats	5 Qrs.	at	2 . 3	₤ Bush.
	Apr. 9.	Beans	9 Bush.	at	4 . 10	
	May 16.	Bran	7 Qrs.	at	1 . 10	
	Jun. 19.	Tares	19 Bush.	at	1 . 11	
		24. Peas	16 Bush.	at	3 . 11½	
	Jul. 2.	Pale Malt	28 Bush.	at	3 . 2	
		17. Hops	17 Pound.	at	1 . 4	
						<hr/>
						1. 22 . 7 . 3
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						Mess.



BILLS on BOOK-DEBTS.

41

Mess. *Drake* and *Compton*, Dr.

To *Richard and Jacob Broughton, Dyer.*

For Dying the Goods following, deliver'd ~~at~~ Order, to *Edward Evelyn*, Packer.

[illegible]

Mr. Rowland Upholder, Dr.

To *William Warehouse* and Company.

[illegible]

The Honourable Sir *Michael Newton*, Knight of the *Bath*, Dr.

To Thomas Goldsmith.

174		oz.	dwt.	gr.	s.	d.	
May	31. A Silver Set of Casters	wt. 25	10	10	at 7	9	19 : 17 : 34
Jul.	7. Half a Doz. Soup Plates	85	14	15	at 6	6	27 : 17 : 34
	10. A Silver Teapot and Lamp	29	16	15	at 6	4	9 : 8 : 41
Aug.	9. A large Punchbowl	67	—	16	at 6	10	28 : 18 : 40
	11. A Dozen Desert Knives, Forks, and Spoons, with a Shagreen Cafe						40 : 0 : 0
Nov.	6. A Dozen Silver Spoons	wt. 33	11	10	at 6	2	12 : 7 : 0
							1. 120 : 8 : 11

BILLS on BOOK-DEBTS.

Mrs. *Ann Finch*, Dr.

To *Samuel Silkman* and Partner.

		lb.	s.	d.		
Jul.	30.	Tripoli Belladine Silk	44	at 19 . 10	Ⓕ POUND.	1.43 : 12 : 8
Aug.	10.	Legee of Smyrna	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	at 16 . 7		10 : 7 : 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
	14.	A Fangot of raw Silk	130	at 13 . 8		88 : 16 : 8
Sept.	15.	Ditto of Ardas	118	at 12 . 4		72 : 16 : 4
	30.	Gold and Silver Twist	17	at 6 . 4	Ⓕ Ounce.	86 : 2 : 8
		Twisted Silk in grain	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	at 3 . 0		29 : 8 : 0
						L. 331. 2. 7

Mr. Charles Cloudesty, Dr.

To Joseph Ironmonger.

¹⁷⁴				s.	d.	
Jun.	10.	Spring Door Locks with Hinges	19 —————	at	4 . 3 each	1. 4 - 0 - 9
D ^r .	19.	Bolts	42 Pounds ————	at	0 . 9	1 : 11 : 6
Aug.	1.	Birmingham Brads Locks	30 —————	at	7 . 6	11 : 8 : 0
	24.	A Cast-Iron Back, Cwt.	1 . 3 . 10 ————	at	14 . 8 ¹⁰ / ₁₆ Cwt.	1 : 6 : 11 ¹ / ₂
Sept.	10.	Sheffield Nails	2 . 1 . 12 ————	at	0 . 4 ⁵ / ₈ lb.	8 : 1 : 9
	21.	Plate-Iron	3 . 3 . ————	at	0 . 6 ¹ / ₄ lb.	10 : 18 : 9
						1. 34 . 4 . 8 ¹ / ₂

Mr. Humphry Virginia, Dr.

Mr. *Humphry Virginia*, Dr.

To Thomas Tobacconist.

174		Cwt.	s.	d.		
Mar.	26. 1 Hhd. of best bright Tobacco	qt. Nt. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	at 0.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	lb. —	1.28-19-9
Apr.	15. 1 Box of Oroonoko	qt. Nt. 75 $\frac{1}{2}$	at 0.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	lb. —	03-13-11
	19. 5 Bags of old Spanish	qt. Nt. 684	at 0.	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	lb. —	11-18-1 $\frac{1}{2}$
May	25. $\frac{1}{2}$ Hhd. — qt. Gr. 335. Tr. 42 is Nt.	lb. 293	at 0.	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	lb. —	6-11-2 $\frac{3}{4}$
	27. 2 Rolls.	qt. Nt. 94	at 1.	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	lb. —	6-14-2 $\frac{1}{4}$
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BILLS on BOOK-DEBTS.

Mess. Owen and Ofwald; Dr.

To Tho. Teadust and Conrade Coffeepot, Druggist.

		Cwt.	lb.	lb.		l.	s.	d.		
174										
Oct.	13.	Galls.	wt.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tr. 12. Nt. 156	at	0	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. ——— 1. 6 : 3 : 6
	27.	Mexica Cochineal	—	18 $\frac{1}{8}$	Pounds ———	at	1	12	10	29 : 19 : 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Nov.	16.	Scammony	—	37 $\frac{1}{4}$	Pounds ———	at	0	10	0	18 : 12 : 6
	19.	Gum Arabick	—	127	—	at	0	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 : 8 : 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dec.	1.	Sassafras	—	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Hundred ———	at	0	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 : 11 : 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
	31.	Opium	—	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pounds ———	at	0	6	0	3 : 3 : 0
Jan.	11.	Tea, one Canifter	—	75	—	at	0	13	8	3 : 12 : 0
	24.	Asa Foetida	—	48	—	at	0	1	6	6 : 18 : 9
Feb.	9.	Contrayerva Root	—	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	at	0	18	6	
										<hr/>
										l. 129 . 7 . — 0

Mess. Somerset and Draper, Dr.

To Blackwell Hall and Company.

174						s.	d.		
Sept.	3.	Serge de Nismes	13 Ps.	each 30 Yards	at	3	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Yard	1. 76 : 11 : 3
	7.	Silk Drugget	24	each 28 $\frac{1}{2}$	at	5	10		129 : 10 : 0
Oct.	12.	Grograms	30	each 41	at	2	8		164 : 0 : 0
	19.	Silk Camblets	11	each 40	at	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		69 : 8 : 9
Nov.	6.	Duroys	40		at	32	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ps.	64 : 0 : 0
	30.	Shalloons	51		at	50	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ps.	27 : 10 : 0
		Anterines	10	each 26 $\frac{1}{2}$	at	2	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Yard.	20 : 14 : 1
Dec.	10.	Sagathy	23	30	at	1	4		46 : 00 : 0
<hr/>									
L. 774 . 14 . 2									

BILLS on BOOK-DEBTS.

The Right Honourable Richard Earl of Castlemain, Dr.

To Benj. Builder, for Work and Materials in his House at Henly-Park, Surrey.

					l.	s.	d.	
174	Mar. 27.	Oaken Timber	12 Load	at	2	5	0	a Ton
	30.	Fir Timber	35 Ton	at	1	12	10	a Load.
Apr.	5.	Oaken Plank	96 Foot	at	0	0	3	Foot
	16.	Norway Deals	590	at	6	15	0	Hund.
		Sixpenny Nails	29 Thousand	at	0	3	10	Thouf.
May	5.	Ten Groat Nails	3 Hundred	at	0	14	10	Ditto.
Jun.	28.	Work for my self	90 Days	at	0	3	4	
		Ditto for 3 Men	90	at	0	2	6	each.
		Wainscot	73 Yards 7 Feet	at	0	3	2	Yard agreed.
		Double Quarter	58 Feet	at	0	0	4	Foot.
								<hr/>
								l. 181. 8. 11

Note, Deals and Nails are 120, or six Score to the Hundred. 50 Feet are a Load, and 40 Feet a Ton of Timber. 100 square Feet are the Square of Carpentry, Tyling, &c.

Sir Edward Cornwall, Dr.

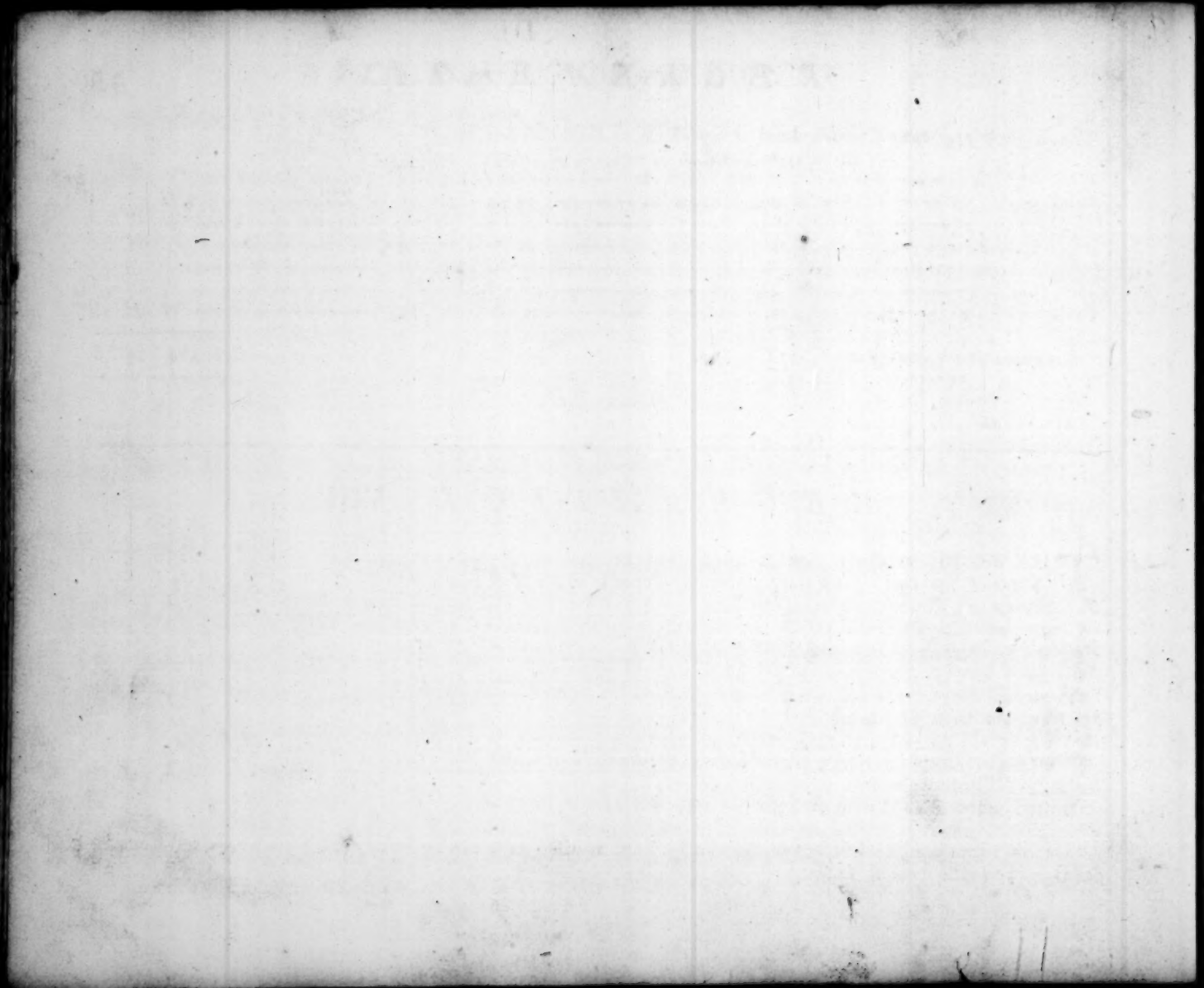
To Bernard Bricklayer, for Work and Materials in his House on Tower-Hill, London.

					s.	d.	
174	Mar. 28.	Bricks	25 Thousand	at	15	7	Thouf.
	30.	Tiles	11 Ditto	at	19	5	
Apr.	1.	Lime	28 Hundred	at	15	11	Hund.
	12.	Sand	19 Load	at	3	10	Load.
May	24.	Ridge-Tiles	149	at	8	1	Hund.
Jun.	28.	Work for myself	90 Days	at	3	0	Diem.
		Ditto for a Labourer	90	at	1	8	
		Ditto for my Man	90	at	2	6	
							<hr/>
							l. 88. 18. 8

A Brick ought to be 9 Inches long, $4\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ thick. 500 Bricks are a Load. A thousand Tiles the like. 25 Busbels are a Hundred of Lime. About 3000 Bricks will make a Rod of Brick-work, viz. $272\frac{1}{2}$ sq. Feet, a Brick and a half thick.

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R E C R E A T I O N.

45

The Right Honourable Charles, Lord Bruce, Dr.

For Bricklayers Work at *Savernacle, Wilts*, perform'd by *Philip Pilafter*.

		l.	s.	d.		
Brick-work, 50 Rods, 68 Feet Statute Measure	at	5	10	0	⌘ Rod.	276 : 7 : 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tyling plain, 15 Square, 75 Feet	at	2	3	0	⌘ Square.	33 : 17 : 3
Rub'd Return, 250 Feet	at	0	3	0	⌘ Foot.	37 : 10 : 0
Streight Arch, 72 Feet	at	0	2	0		7 : 4 : 0
Jack Arch, 36	at	0	2	3		4 : 1 : 0
Paving with 10 Inch Tiles, 1769 Feet	at	0	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$		24 : 18 : 11 $\frac{1}{2}$

Measured and Valued July 10, 174

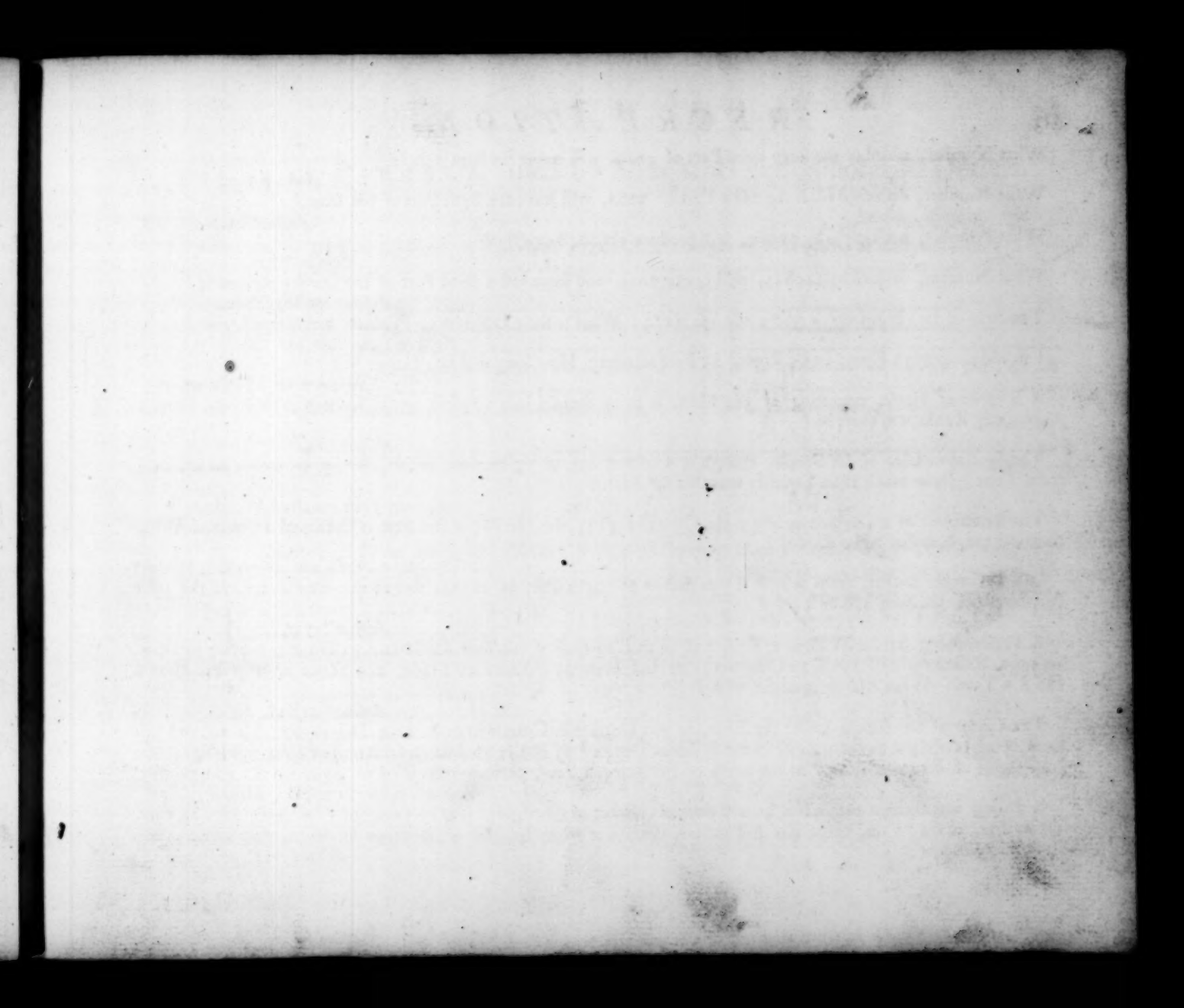
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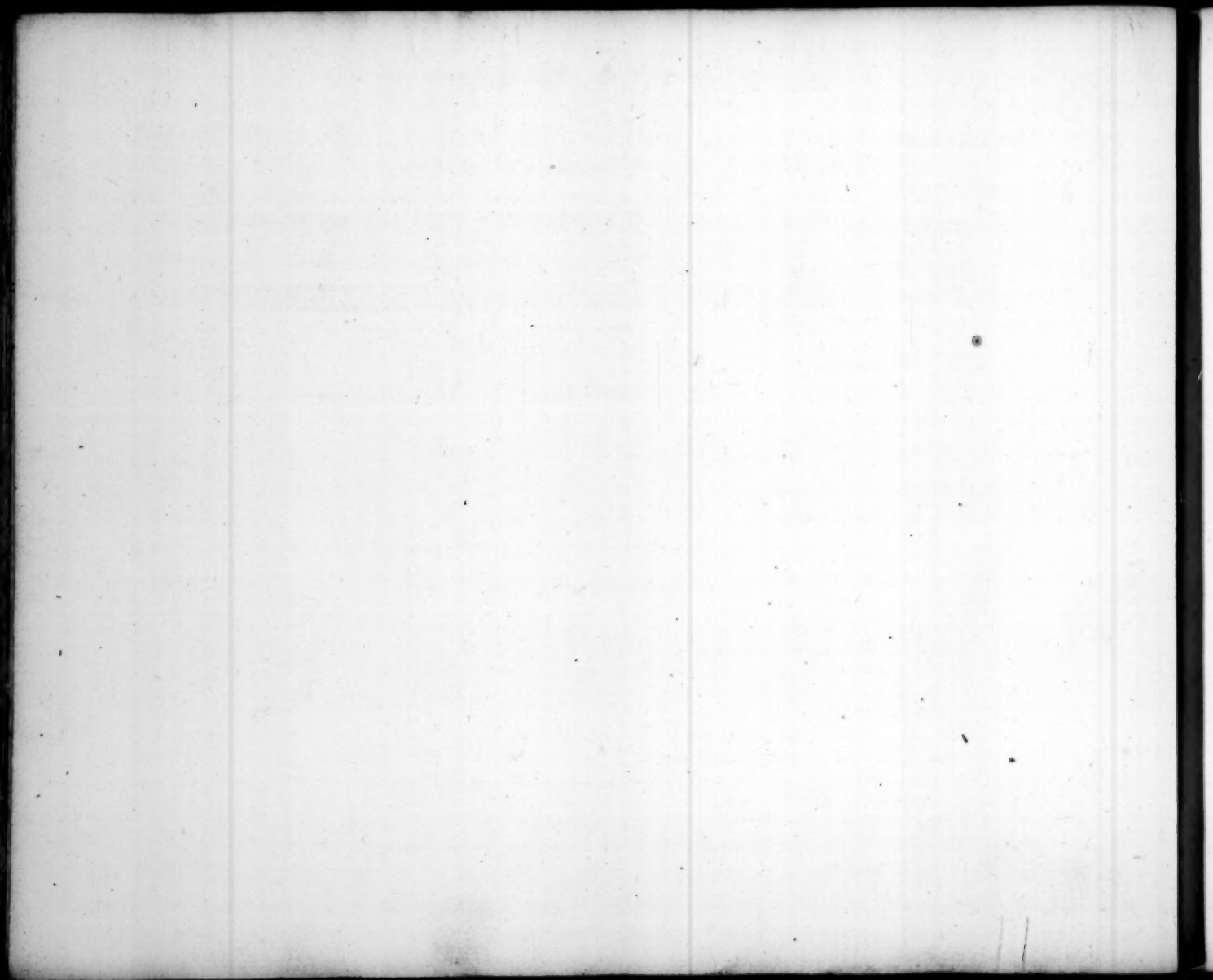
⌘ William Sands.

R E C R E A T I O N VIII.

- 1 THE Silk Mill at *Derby* contains 26586 Wheels, and 97746 Movements, which wind off or throw 73726 Yards of Silk every Time the great Water-Wheel, which gives Motion to all the rest, goes about, which is three Times in a Minute. The Question is, how many Yards of Silk may be thrown by this Machine in a Day, reckoning ten Hours a Day's Work, and how many in the Compass of a Year, deducting for *Sundays* and great Holidays 63 Days, provided no Part of it stand still?
Answer 40077453600.
- 2 What Difference is there between twice eight and twenty, and twice twenty eight : As also between twice five and fifty, and twice fifty five ?
Answer 20. Answer 50,
- 3 What is the Difference, and what the Sum of six dozen Dozen, and half a dozen Dozen ?
Answer Diff. 792. Sum 936.
- 4 What Number, taken from the Square of 54, will leave 19 times 46 ?
Answer 2042.
- 5 Subtract 30079 out of fourscore and thirteen Million, as often as it can be found, and say what the last Remainder exceeds or falls short of 21180 ?
Answer, Remainder 4631 more.

- 6 What Number, added to the forty third Part of 4429, will make the Sum 240 ?
Answer 137.
- 7 What Number, deducted from the 26th Part of 2262, will leave the 87th Part of the same ?
Answer 61.
- 8 What Number, multiply'd by 72084, will produce 5190048 exactly ?
Answer 72.
- 9 What Number, divided by 419844, will quote 9494, and leave just a third Part of the Divisor remaining ?
Answer 3986138884.
- 10 The Sum of two Numbers is 360 ; the less is 114 : What is their Difference, Product, and larger Quote ?
Answer 132. 28044. $2\frac{2}{3}$.
- 11 I would plant 2072 Elms, in 14 Rows, 25 Feet asunder : How long will this Grove be ?
Answer 616 $\frac{2}{3}$ Fathoms.
- 12 H A Brigade of Horse, consisting of 384 Men, is to be form'd into a square Body, having 32 Men in Front :
ow many Ranks will there be ?
Answer 12.
- 13 The Spectators Club of fat People, though it consisted but of 15 Persons, is said, N^o. 9. to weigh no less than
three Tons : How much at an Equality was that ~~of~~ Man ?
Answer Four hundred Weight.
- 14 The Remainder of a Division is 423 ; the Quotient 423 ; the Divisor is the Sum of both and 19 more : What
then was the Number to be divided ?
Answer 366318.
- 15 What Number is that, from which if you deduct the 25th Part of 22525, and to the Remainder add the 16th
Part of 9696, the Sum will be 1440 ?
Answer 1735.
- 16 A Person dying left his Widow 1780 *l.* and 1250 *l.* to each of his four Children, 30 Guineas a-piece to 15 of
his poor Relations, and 150 *l.* to Charities ; he had been $25\frac{1}{2}$ Years in Trade, and at an Average had clear'd
126 *l.* a Year. What had he to begin with ?
Answer 4189 *l.* 10 *s.*
- 17 The Globe of the Earth, under the Line, is 360 Degrees in Circumference, each Degree by $\frac{1}{2}$ Miles ; and this
Body being turn'd on its own *Axis*, in the Sydereal Day, or 23 Hours 56 Minutes : At what Rate an Hour are the
Inhabitants of *Bencolen*, situate in the midst of the burning *Zone*, carried from *West* to *East*, by this Rotation ?
Answer 1045 $\frac{4}{5}$ Miles.
- 18 A Fellow was saying, that when he told over his Basket of Chestnuts, two by two, three by three, four by four,
five by five, or six by six, there was still an odd one ; but when he told them seven by seven, they came even :
How many had he ?
Answer 721.





BILLS of PARCELS, used by Merchants and Wholesale Dealers.

Mr. Samuel Robinson,

London, April 4. 174

Bought of William Stapleton, 6 Parcels of French Cloth, to pay at 6 Months, as follows, viz.

			l.	s.	d.	
N ^o . 4.	qt. 3	Ps. Dowlas	at 3	6	0	l.
7.	4	Ps. Ditto	at 4	10	0	
8.	3	Ps. Ditto	at 4	15	0	
14.	3	Ps. Lockrams	at 2	15	6	
17.	3	Ps. Ditto	at 2	18	0	
20.	4	Ps. Ditto	at 2	7	6	
20 Ps. in all amount to						l. 68. 13. 6

William Cobb, Esq; O^r. 21. 174

Bought of James Inwyn and Partner, 8 Bags of Farnham Hops for ready Money, viz.

N ^o .		Cwt.	qr.	lb.	
1.		wt.	2	2	18
2.			2	3	10
3.			2	2	17
4.			2	1	0
5.			3	0	8
6.			3	1	3
7.			3	0	20
8.			2	2	7
Cwt.					at 11 d $\frac{1}{8}$ Pound
					l. 116. 15. 4

Mr.

Bills of Parcels used by Merchants, &c.

Mr. Daniel Waite,

London, Jan. 7. 174

Bought of Patrick Jefferies, 6 Casks of Barbados Sugar, at a Month, viz.

	Cwt.	qr.	lb.	qr.	lb.
N ^o 81.	wt.	8	3	23	— Tare 3 . 7 each.
82.		8	2	21	
83.		8	0	12	
84.		8	1	16	
85.		7	3	20	
86.		8	0	16	

Gr.

Tr.

Nt.

s. d.

at 47 . 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cwt.

l. 107 . 13 . 7

Mr. Richard Sands,

Bought of Ann Smart and Company, Sept. 13. 174

5 Buts of Rape-Oil, viz.

	Cwt.	qr.	lb.	qr.	lb.
N ^o 43.	wt.	10	0	10	— Tare 2 . 13
48.		11	2	18	2 . 26
52.		10	1	0	2 . 13
57.		11	0	12	2 . 21
60.		12	3	17	3 . 9

Gr.

Tr.

Cwt.

Nt.

Gall.

at 23 l. 16 s. $\frac{1}{2}$ Tun.

l. 79 . 2 . 1

Note, The Tun of sweet Oils is 236 Gall. and 7 lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ Net make a Gall. of Oil.

†

Sir

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

1890

IN SENATE
January 1, 1890
REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE
LAND OFFICE
IN RESPONSE TO A
RESOLUTION PASSED
BY THE SENATE
MAY 1, 1889
RELATIVE TO THE
LANDS BELONGING TO
THE UNITED STATES
AND THE
INDIAN TRIBES

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE:
1890

THE LANDS BELONGING TO THE UNITED STATES AND THE INDIAN TRIBES

List of Books in the Library

Author		Title		Date	
A. B. C.		The ABC of the Alphabet		1800	
D. E. F.		The DEF of the Alphabet		1801	
G. H. I.		The GHI of the Alphabet		1802	
J. K. L.		The JKL of the Alphabet		1803	
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B. C. D.		The BCD of the Alphabet		1835	
E. F. G.		The EFG of the Alphabet		1836	
H. I. J.		The HIJ of the Alphabet		1837	
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T. U. V.		The TUV of the Alphabet		1841	
W. X. Y.		The WXY of the Alphabet		1842	
Z. A. B.		The ZAB of the Alphabet		1843	
C. D. E.		The CDE of the Alphabet		1844	
F. G. H.		The FGH of the Alphabet		1845	
I. J. K.		The IJK of the Alphabet		1846	
L. M. N.		The LMN of the Alphabet		1847	
O. P. Q.		The OPQ of the Alphabet		1848	
R. S. T.		The RST of the Alphabet		1849	
U. V. W.		The UVW of the Alphabet		1850	
X. Y. Z.		The XYZ of the Alphabet		1851	
A. B. C.		The ABC of the Alphabet		1852	
D. E. F.		The DEF of the Alphabet		1853	
G. H. I.		The GHI of the Alphabet		1854	
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F. G. H.		The FGH of the Alphabet		1897	
I. J. K.		The IJK of the Alphabet		1898	
L. M. N.		The LMN of the Alphabet		1899	
O. P. Q.		The OPQ of the Alphabet		1900	
R. S. T.		The RST of the Alphabet		1901	
U. V. W.		The UVW of the Alphabet		1902	
X. Y. Z.		The XYZ of the Alphabet		1903	
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M. N. O.		The MNO of the Alphabet		1908	
P. Q. R.		The PQR of the Alphabet		1909	
S. T. U.		The STU of the Alphabet		1910	
V. W. X.		The VWX of the Alphabet		1911	
Y. Z. A.		The YZA of the Alphabet		1912	
B. C. D.		The BCD of the Alphabet		1913	
E. F. G.		The EFG of the Alphabet		1914	
H. I. J.		The HIJ of the Alphabet		1915	
K. L. M.		The KLM of the Alphabet		1916	
N. O. P.		The NOP of the Alphabet		1917	
Q. R. S.		The QRS of the Alphabet		1918	
T. U. V.		The TUV of the Alphabet		1919	
W. X. Y.		The WXY of the Alphabet		1920	
Z. A. B.		The ZAB of the Alphabet		1921	
C. D. E.		The CDE of the Alphabet		1922	
F. G. H.		The FGH of the Alphabet		1923	
I. J. K.		The IJK of the Alphabet		1924	
L. M. N.		The LMN of the Alphabet		1925	
O. P. Q.		The OPQ of the Alphabet		1926	
R. S. T.		The RST of the Alphabet		1927	
U. V. W.		The UVW of the Alphabet		1928	
X. Y. Z.		The XYZ of the Alphabet		1929	
A. B. C.		The ABC of the Alphabet		1930	
D. E. F.		The DEF of the Alphabet		1931	
G. H. I.		The GHI of the Alphabet		1932	
J. K. L.		The JKL of the Alphabet		1933	
M. N. O.		The MNO of the Alphabet		1934	
P. Q. R.		The PQR of the Alphabet		1935	
S. T. U.		The STU of the Alphabet		1936	
V. W. X.		The VWX of the Alphabet		1937	
Y. Z. A.		The YZA of the Alphabet		1938	

Bills of Parcels used by Merchants, &c.

49

Sir Andrew Gossing and Company,

Bought of the United East-India Company, &c. at four Months. Nov. 27. 174

Pepper, 2 Lots, viz.

		Cwt.	gr.	lb.	lb.
N ^o . 17.	10 Bags	qt. 27	1	18	Tr. 150
20.	10 Ditto	24	3	24	138

Gr.
Tr.

Nt.

at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. — l.

Red-wood, 2 Lots, viz.

		Ton.	Cwt.
N ^o . 47.	120 Sticks	10	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
48.	100 Ditto	11	12

220 — Sticks wt.

at 3. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Ton: — l.

Wormfeed, 3 Bales, viz.

		Cwt.	gr.	lb.
N ^o . 18.		wt. 3	1	10
24.		4	2	0
37.		2	3	19

Gr.

Tr. 1 . 0 . 15

Nt. Cwt.

at 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. — l.

l. 376 . 8 . 8

G

Mr.

Bills of Parcels used by Merchants, &c.

Mr. Peter Paydown and Company,

London, April 24. 174

Bought of Titus Tradewell for ready Money, Cotton 14 Bags, viz.

N ^o .	qt.	Cwt.	gr.	lb.
1.	3	1	7	
2.	2	3	0	
3.	2	3	5	
4.	3	0	15	

11 . 3 . 27

12 . 1 . 1

24 . 1 . 0

0 . 3 . 13

23 . 1 . 15

N ^o .	qt.	Cwt.	gr.	lb.
17.	2	3	16	
24.	3	1	10	
28.	3	0	27	
30.	2	3	4	

12 . 1 . 1

Total Grofs.

Tare allow'd.

lb.

Suttle 2619.

Tret. 100.

Net. 2519 at 14 d. 4^p lb. ——— l.

More, viz.

N ^o .	qt.	Cwt.	gr.	lb.
30.	2	3	12	
31.	3	0	10	
32.	3	1	26	
33.	3	2	8	
34.	2	2	7	
35.	1	3	10	

Damag'd.

Gr.

Tr. 0 . 2 . 11

lb.

Suttle.

Tret.

Net.

at 4 d. 4^p Pound. ——— l.

l. 177 . 2 . 2

RECRE-

RECREATION IX.

1 There are 2 Numbers; the bigger of them is 73 times 109, and their Difference 17 times 28. I demand their Sum and Product?

Anfw. 15438, and 59526317.

2. I would put 60 Hogheads of *London-Beer* into 30 Wine Pipes, and would know what the Cask must hold, that receives the Difference; 231 solid Inches being the Gallon of Wine, and 282 that of Beer.

Anfw. 143 $\frac{2}{3}$ Beer Gall.

3. The continual Multiplication of the nine Digits will give the Number of Changes that may be rung on 9 Bells (as well as of any other Combinations) how many are there?

Anfw. 362880.

4. There are two Numbers, the less is 187, the Difference 34; give the Square of their Product, *D.* of their Sum and Difference, and the Sum of those Squares?

Anfw. Sum of Sq. 1708088549.

5. There are two Numbers, whose Product is 1610, the greater is given 46: What is their Sum, Difference and Quotes; what the Sum of their Squares, and what the Cube of their Difference?

Anfw. Sum of Sq. 3341. The Cube of Diff. 1331.

6 There are other two Numbers, the greater 7050, which divided by the less, quotes 94: What is the Difference of their Squares; and what the Square of the Product of their Sum and Difference?

Anfw. Diff. of Sq. 49696875.

7 There are still two Numbers, 75 is the less, to which the greater is in Proportion, as 8 to 5: What is the Sum, and the Product of their Sum and Difference; the Difference and Product of their Squares, and the Sum of the Squares of their two Quotes, the greater divided by the less, and the less again by the greater?

Anfw. Sum of Sum and Diff. 240. Diff. Sq. 8775. Sum Sq. quotes $2\frac{1}{16}\frac{1}{16}$.

8 There are two Numbers more, the greater 224, bearing Proportion to the other, as 8 to 7: What is the Square of their Sum, Difference and either Quote; and what is the Result of the Square of the Sum of their Difference, added to the Product of their Sum and Difference.

Anfw. Sq. of Sum 176400. Sq. Sum of Diff. and Prod. 138956944.

9 In order to raise a joint Stock of 10000 *l.* *L. M.* and *N.* together subscribe 8500 *l.* and *O.* the rest: Now *M.* and *N.* are known together to have set their Hands to 6050 *l.* and *N.* has been heard to say, that he had undertaken for 420 *l.* more than *M.* What did each Proprietor advance?

Anfw. *L.* 2450 *l.* *M.* 2815 *l.* *N.* 3235 *l.* *O.* 1500 *l.*

- 10 *A. B. and C. play in concert at Hazard; and at making up Accompt, it appears that A. and B. together brought off 13 l. 10 s. B. and C. together, 12 l. 12 s. and A. and C. together, won 11 l. 16 s. 6 d. What did they severally get?*

Answer A. 6 l. 7 s. 3 d. B. 7 l. 2 s. 9 d. C. 5 l. 9 s. 3 d.

- 11 *Some others advance in Trade as follows, viz. W. X. and Y. raised 350 l. 10 s. W. X. and Z. 344 l. 10 s. X. Y. and Z. made up together 400 l. and W. Y. and Z. contribute 378 l. 4 s. In the conclusion, they parted with their joint Property for 450 Guineas: What did they gain or lose by their Adventure.*

Answer They lost 18 l. 11 s. 4 d.

12. *By selling 240 Oranges at five for 2 d. half of which cost me two a Penny, and the other half three a Penny, I evidently lose a Groat: Pray how comes that about?*

Answer There were twenty penny-worth more of the last Sort bought, than of the first, which at the selling Price mention'd, will fetch but 16 d. whereas they cost me 20 d.

- 13 *In a Series of proportional Numbers the first is 5, the third 8; the Product of the second and third is 78,4: What is the Difference of the second and fourth?*

Answer 5,88.

14. *What Quantity of Water will you add to a Pipe of Mountain Wine, Value 33 l. to reduce the first Cost to 4 s. 6 d. the Gallon?*

Answer 20 $\frac{2}{3}$ Gallons.

- 15 *If the Cubick Inch of Oil Olive be ,52835 decimal Parts of an Ounce Avourdupoiz; what Quantity of Oil, weighing 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Pounds $\frac{1}{2}$ Gallon, will be contain'd in a Cask, allow'd to hold 13 $\frac{1}{3}$ Gallons of Water, each 282 solid Inches?*

Answer 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ Gallons.

- 16 *With 13 Gallons of Canary, at 6 s. 8 d. a Gallon, I mingled 20 Gallons of White-Wine at 5 s. a Gallon; and to these added 10 Gallons of Cyder at 3 s. a Gallon, at what Rate must I sell a Quart of this Mixture so as to clear 10 per Cent?*

Answer, 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ d.

- 17 *What Difference will there be to the Proprietors of an Aqueduct between doubling an Expence and halving a Profit?*

Answer 4 to 1.

18. *If 100 l. in 12 Years, be allow'd to gain 39 l. 19 s. 8 d. in what Time will any other Sum of Money double itself, by the same Rate of Interest?*

Answer, Something more than 30 Years.

- 19 *What Difference is there between the Interest of 500 l. at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent. for twelve Years, and the Discompt of the same Sum, at the same Rate, and for the same Time.*

Answer 112 l. 10 s. Advantage to the Interest.

RECORDATION

1. The first of the records is a copy of the original document, which is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1800. The letter is signed by Thomas Jefferson and is addressed to the House of Representatives. It contains a statement of the President's policy towards the British and French governments, and a request for the Congress to pass a law to provide for the payment of the British debts.

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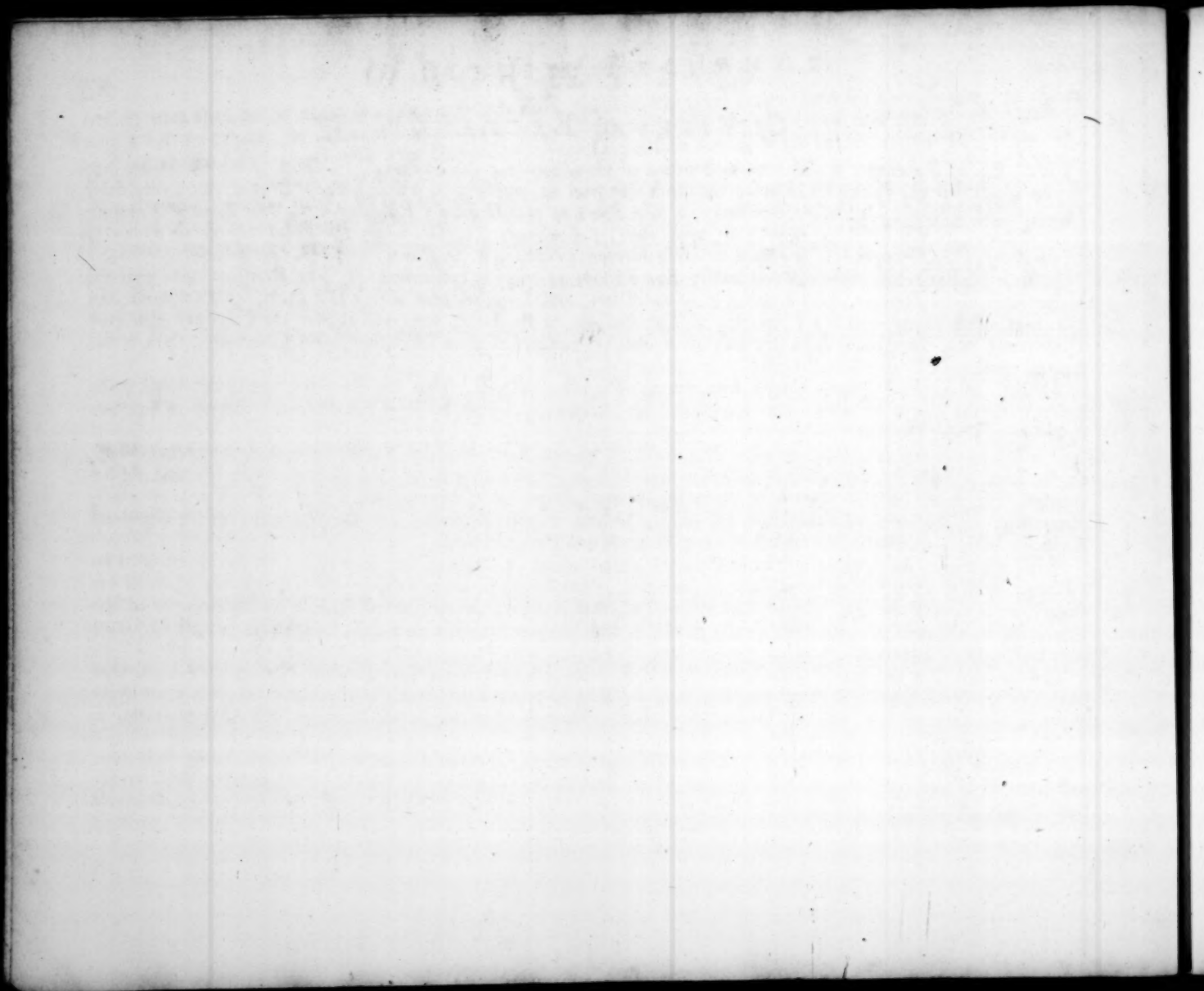
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Of BILLS of EXCHANGE.

THE Bill of Exchange, in Use among Persons of *Correspondence* and *Dealing*, is a short *Order* for Money, to be receiv'd in *one Place* or *Country*, for the Value paid in *another*; to which Men of *Credit*, pay a very strict Honour and Regard. In it are specified: 1. *The Place of the Drawer's Residence*. 2. *The Time of Payment*. 3. *To Whom*. 4. *The Sum*. 5. *Usually at what Rate of Exchange*. 6. *Of whom the Value was receiv'd*, or to whose Account the Draught is to be placed. 7. *The Drawer's Name*. 8. *By Whom*, and *Where* to be paid.

In Bills of Exchange there are commonly four Persons principally concerned: 1. The *Remitter*, who pays the Value to, 2. The *Drawer*, who receives it in *one Place*, and furnishes him with a Bill upon, 3. The *Acceptant*, who is expected to pay it in due Time, to, 4. The *Possessor* or *Presenter*, who is to receive the Contents in *another Place*; not but, sometimes there are only three Persons concerned in a *Remittance*, and sometimes, though but seldom, two.

All *Bills of Exchange*, upon their coming to the *Presenter's* Hands, from the *Remitter*, are immediately to be tender'd to the *Person* on whom they are drawn, for *Acceptance*, which, by legal Appointment, ought to be made in *Writing*, under the Bill.

If a Bill be payable at *Ufance*, or *after Date*, the *Acceptant's* subscribing his Name, or making any other Mark on the same, is sufficient and valid *Acceptance*; but if it be payable *after Sight*, the *Day* on which it's tender'd for Acceptation, must be also mentioned upon it; because, upon that depends the *Time of Payment*; by which *Acceptance*, he becomes *absolutely* and *irrevokably* Debtor to the *Presenter*, for the Contents; or the *Course of Exchange* would, otherwise, be subject to great Hazards and Uncertainties.

But if the *Party*, to whom a Bill is directed, *refuses* to accept it, after twenty four Hours Deliberation, if it be a *Foreign Bill*, or upon Presentment, if an *Inland Bill*, *Protest* must be made for *Non-Acceptance* at the Place of his Abode, by a *Notary-Publick*, who is to be Witness of that Refusal; which *Protest* should, for the Security of the *Presenter*, be returned the first Post, to the *Remitter*, that he may furnish a new Bill, or take his proper Measures with the Parties concerned.

The *Drawer* of a Bill should always, the same Post, take care to give his *Correspondent* Notice, by Letter, that he has drawn upon him for so much, payable as in the Bill, to prevent its being *Protested*, and sent him back *Non-Accepted*, for want of due Advice; for in that Case, his *Correspondent* may refuse to accept, till Advice arrives, if the Bill mentions Advice to be expected.

To prevent Interruption of Business by Mis carriage of Letters, or other Accident, Merchants always draw two, and often three *Outland Bills*, all of the same Tenor and Date, excepting in the second against the first, and if there be three drawn, against the third also, and in the third against the first and second, to prevent the *Acceptor's* paying

paying more than one of them by *mistake*; which Bills, the *Remitter* takes care to send his *Correspondent*, to whom they are made payable, by different Posts, one of which being answer'd, the rest are of no Force.

If an accepted Bill be not paid upon Demand, the very Day it falls due, it must be *Noted*, that is, put into the Hands of a *Notary-Publick*, by the *Presenter*, in order to have a *Protest* drawn up, under a Copy of the Bill for *Non-Payment*; which *Protest*, within fourteen Days at farthest, must be returned (but not the Bill itself, unless for special Reasons) to the *Remitter*, who paid the Value, and who is to give Satisfaction for his Concern therein, to the *Presenter*, and who will procure Satisfaction of the *Drawer*; not only with respect to the *Principal Sum*, and the *Interest* thereof, from the Day of *Protest*, but also may recover the *Rechange* of the said Sum, with *Charges* of *Protest*, and whatever *Damages* shall be incurred, by the Default of his *Correspondent*, the *Acceptant*; though *Rechange* is not always insisted on.

The Neglect of *Protest* in due Time, leaves the *Presenter*, or *Possessor* of a Bill no Security, but that of the *Acceptant*; whereas he has otherwise, the *Drawer*, and every one of the *Indorsers*, (if any) besides the *Acceptant* to depend on, for the *Principal* and *Damages*; and if but one of them prove sufficient, he will be no Loser.

No Bill of Exchange can be protested, unless the Value be mentioned therein to be received, and the Person named of whom; nor is it usual among *Dealers*, to note an *Inland Bill* under 20 l. Value, such Bills are commonly returned without *Charges*; not but that it may, after Acceptance, be lawfully done, if the Bill be above 5 l. Value.

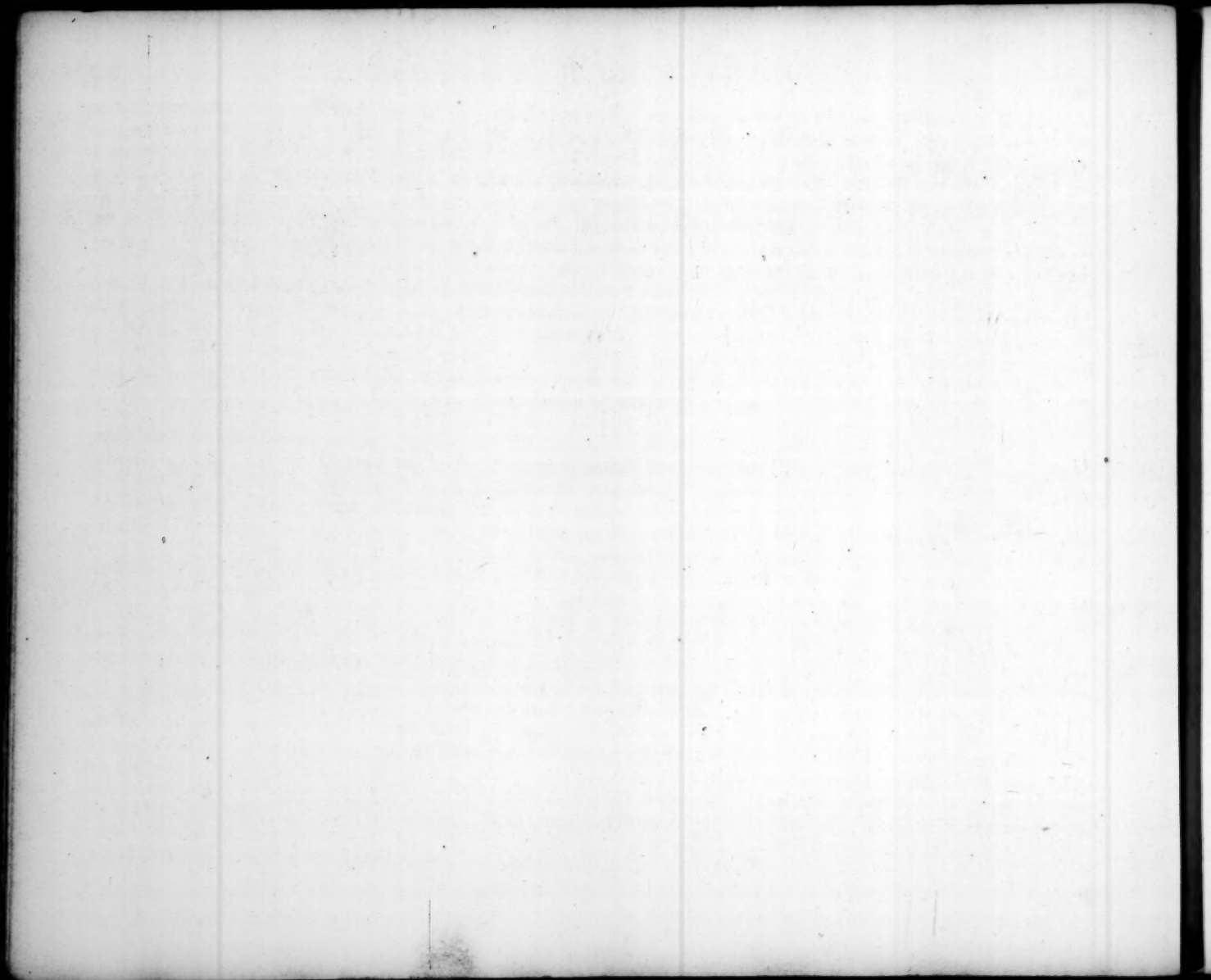
If you discount, or pay a Debt with an *Inland Bill*, payable to your Self or Order, you write your Name on the Backside, and deliver it into the Possession of the Person you intend to make it over to, which is called *Indorsing*, whereby you assign all your Property therein to him; and in case of the *Acceptant's* Failure before it's paid, You are, by Virtue thereof, as responsible to such your Assign for the Contents and Damages, upon *Protest* made, as the *Remitter* is to you, and the *Drawer* to him. In like manner, let a Bill be indorsed by several Persons, the *Possessor*, or Person to whom it was last assign'd, in case of *Non-Payment*, causes *Protest* to be made, which being return'd to the last *Indorser*, he is obliged to satisfy the last *Possessor*, as to the Contents and Charges, and returns it, in the same Manner, to the second; he to the third, &c. till at last, it recurs upon the *Drawer*, who is oblig'd to answer all Damages, as before. In the same Manner ought *Promissory Notes* to be treated, they being, in the Eye of the Law, of the Nature of *Inland Bills* of Exchange.

But, on an *Outland Bill*, besides the *Indorser's* Name, it is usual to fill up the *Indorsement*, by appointing Payment to his Order, naming the Person he assigns it over to; specifying the Conditions and Reasons that induced him to make such *Indorsement*, as; Pay Mr. R. W—— or Order, Value in Account. S. S. And if R. W—— should assign it to another; Pay Mr. P. D—— or Order, Value of himself. R. W—— remembering always, that unless the Word Order be inserted, no Bill of Exchange, or *Promissory Note*, is indorsible to another.

If the *Acceptant* of a Bill should chance to fail, between the Time of Acceptance, and that of Payment; *Protest* may be made, in that Case, for better Security, before the Bill becomes due; not but, by the good Understanding among *Dealers*, the Damages, as *Brokerage*, *Interest*, &c. that would follow *Protest*, are frequently prevented, especially

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especially if the *Drawer*, or any of the *Indorsers* be sufficient Persons; for any of their *Correspondents*, out of Respect, may *Re-accept* the Bill, for Honour of the *Drawer*, or *Indorser*, if apply'd to, by the *Possessor*, after he has, for Security of the *Re-acceptor*, caused the Bill to be *protested*, with a Declaration, that the Bill was re-accepted for Honour of the *Drawer*, &c. underwriting it, *Accepted, for Honour of the Drawer, & L. L.* Or, if the Respect was shewn to an *Indorser*; *Accepted, for Honour of the Indorser, W. W. & L. L.* In the same Manner are to be serv'd such Bills as are drawn upon a Person, who has not equivalent Effects of the *Drawer's* in his Hands, or that has not receiv'd *due Advice* of the Bill presented to him for *Acceptance*; which entitles him to a legal Claim upon the *Drawer*, if he thinks he may venture, under those Circumstances, to honour his Bill.

When these *Bills, accepted under Protest*, become due, 'tis the Custom of Merchants to have a *second Protest* for *Non-payment*, made by the *Possessor*, with a Declaration, as before, that the *Re-acceptor* did pay the same, with Charges, for Honour as before said; which *Protests*, the *Re-acceptant*, for his own Security, will take Care to return, with the first Opportunity, to his *Friend* and *Correspondent*, in whose Favour he advanced the Money.

Protest for better Security may also be made, if the *Acceptant* be under an *ill Repute*; upon which, if he give *Security* for the Payment of the Bill in due Time, the *Security* becomes responsible, as well as the *Drawer*, should the *Acceptant* prove insolvent.

The *Usage*, or *Usage of Merchants*, with respect to *Foreign Bills of Exchange*, to and from London to Rotterdam, Antwerp, or any Part of the *Low Countries*, is one *Kalendar Month*, after the Date of the Bill; double *Usage*, two Months, &c. *Usage* from *Hamburg*, *Copenhagen*, *Stockholm*, *Lubeck*, *Strasburgh* to London, and *Contra* is also one Month; though Bills from those, and other distant Places, are commonly drawn payable *after Sight*, because of the Uncertainty of their Arrival. *Usage* from London to *Lisbon* or *Madrid*, is two Months; to *Leghorn*, *Venice*, or any Part of the *Levant*, is three Months, and *Contra*.

In computing the Time, when a *Foreign Bill*, payable at *Usage*, becomes due, Respect is to be had to the *Stile* of the Country in which the same was drawn; they who make Use of the *New Stile*, being eleven Days, at present, in Account, before those who adhere to the *Old*.

The *Old Stile* is used no where but in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, and in the Protestant Cantons of *Switzerland*; the rest of *Europe*, that is *Christian*, make use of the *New Stile*, as appointed by Pope Gregory XIII. who reformed the *Julian Kalendar*, which before that Time was generally used.

After Bills of Exchange become due, whether *Inland* or *Foreign*, payable at *Sight* or *otherwise*, there are, by Custom of Merchants, certain *Days of Grace* allow'd the *Acceptor*, over and above the Time prescribed by the Bill, which are more or less, according to the *Usage* of the Country wherein they are to be paid; as in *Rotterdam* they allow three Days; *Rouen*, five; *Paris*, ten; *Hamburg*, twelve; *Antwerp* and *Madrid*, fourteen; and *London* always three: And on the *third Day*, before Sun-set, *Payment* must be demanded on the Part of the *Presenter*; and if not complied with, the Bill must that very Day (being the utmost Time allow'd by the Law for that Purpose) be *Noted*, in order to be *Protested* for *Non-Payment*.

If a Bill fall due on a *Sunday*, or other great *Holiday*, it is to be demanded and paid, or protested, the *Day before*.

R E C R E A T I O N X.

1. If by selling Hops at 3*l.* 10*s.* d^{d} Cwt. the Planter clears 30 d^{d} Cent. what was his Gain d^{d} Cent. when the same Goods sold at 4*l.* and a Crown?
Answer 57*l.* 17*s.* 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*
2. If by remitting to *Holland*, at 31*s.* 9*d.* *Flem.* d^{d} Pound Sterling, 5 d^{d} Cent. is gained: How goes the Exchange, when by Remittance, I clear 10 d^{d} Cent?
Answer 33*s.* 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*
3. If, when Port-Wine is 17 Guineas the Hogshead, a Company of 45 People will spend 20*l.* therein, in a certain Time; what is Wine a Pipe, when 13 Persons more, will spend 6*yl.* in twice the Time, drinking with equal Moderation?
Answer 43*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*
4. I am dispatch'd on a Commission from *London* to *Edinburgh*, distant by Computation, say 350 Miles, and my Rout is settled at 22 Miles a Day: You, 4 Days after, are sent after me with fresh Orders, and are to travel 32 Miles a Day; whereabouts on the Road shall I be overtaken by you?
Answer 68 $\frac{1}{10}$ Miles on this Side *Edinburgh*.
5. The Net Proceeds of a Hhd. of *Barbadoes* Sugar, were 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* the Custom and Fees, 2*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* Freight, 22*s.* 8*d.* Factorage, 4*s.* 6*d.* The Gross-weight, was Cwt. 9. 94*lb.* Tare, 1 in 10; pray then how was the Sugar rated in the Bill of Parcels?
Answer 19*s.* 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* d^{d} Cwt. nearly.
6. Sold a repeating Watch for 50 Guineas, and by so doing, lost 17 d^{d} Cent. whereas I ought, in Dealing, to have cleared 20 d^{d} Cent. then how much was it sold under the just Value?
Answer 23*l.* 8*s.* 0 $\frac{7}{8}$ *d.*
7. If 6*lb.* of Pepper be worth 13*lb.* of Ginger, and 19*lb.* of this be worth 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ *lb.* of Cloves, and 10*lb.* of Cloves, be equivalent to 63*lb.* of Sugar, at 5*d.* d^{d} Pound; what is the Value of Cwt. of Pepper?
Answer 7*l.* 2*s.* 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*
8. If by sending Pewter to *Turkey*, and parting with it at 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* d^{d} Pound, the Merchant clears Cent. d^{d} Cent. what does he clear in *Holland*, where he disposes of the Cwt. for 8*l.*
Answer 2*l.* 0*s.* 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*
9. If 30 Men can perform a Piece of Work in 11 Days, how many will accomplish another, 4 times as big, in one fifth of the Time?
Answer 600.
10. A May-Pole, 50 Foot 11 Inches long, at a certain time of Day, will cast a Shadow 98 Foot 6 Inches long: I would hereby find the Breadth of a River, that running within 20 Foot 6 Inches of the Foot of a Steeple, 300 Foot 8 Inches high, will, at the same Time, throw the Extremity of its Shadow 30 Foot 9 Inches beyond the Stream.
Answer 530 Foot, 5 Inches nearly.

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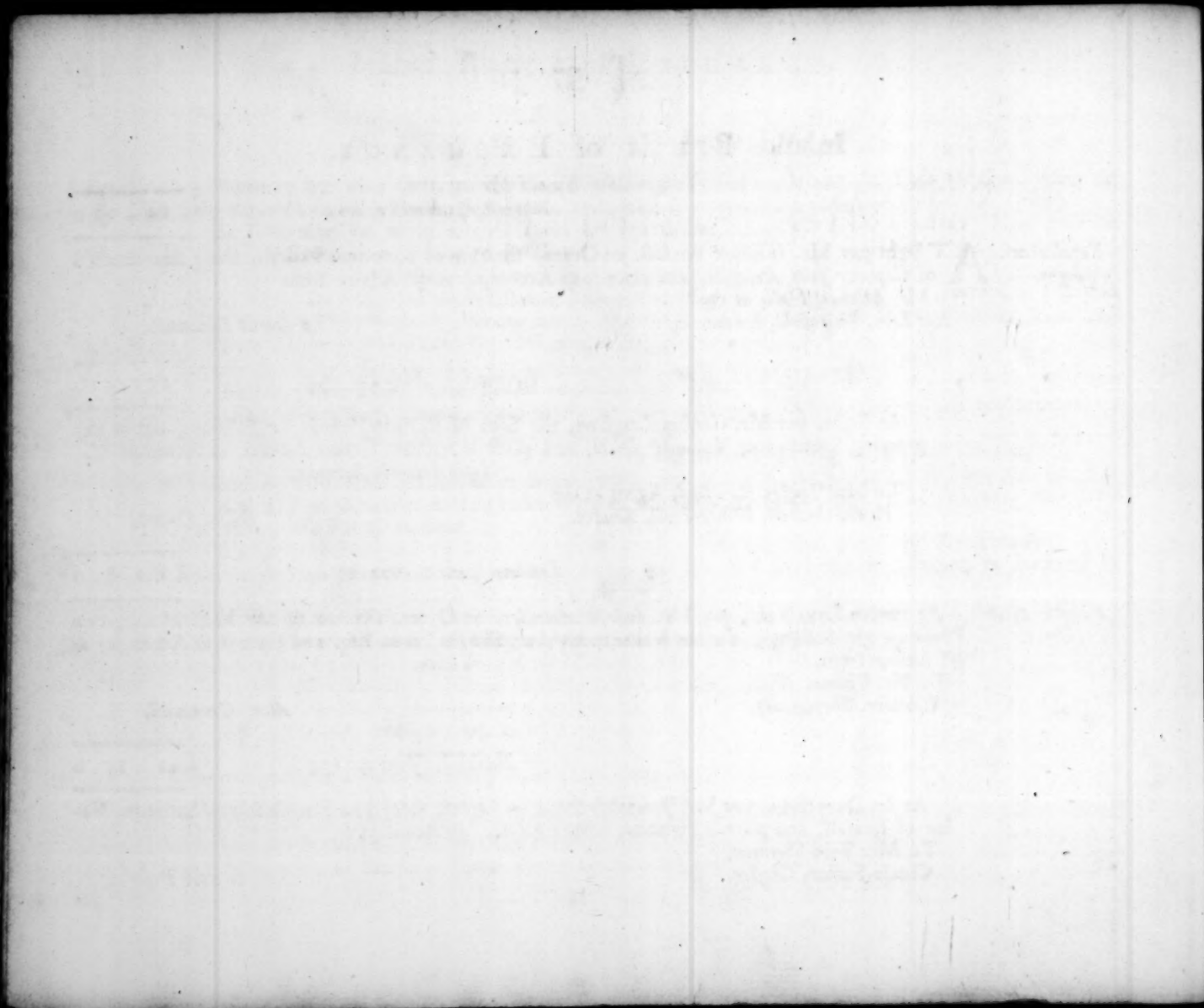
A. E. CARRINGTON

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the above named matter. I am sorry to hear that you are not satisfied with the result of the investigation. I have been unable to find any further information regarding the same.

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Inland BILLS of EXCHANGE.

Worcester, April 15. 174

l. 64 . 0 . 0Payable at
Sight.

AT Sight pay Mr. *William Nichols*, or Order, the Sum of sixty-four Pounds, the Value receiv'd of Captain *John Anderson*, and place it to Accompt, as ϕ Advice from
To Mr. *Michael Hale*, at the
Red Lion, Smithfield, London.

Edmund Dealmuch.

Sir,

Greenwich, May 10. 174

l. 13 . 10 . 0

At Sight, pay Mr. *Godfrey Langham*, the Sum of thirteen Pounds ten Shillings, out of my growing Substinance, Value of *Ditto*, and place it without further Advice, to Accompt of,
Your humble Servant,

To Mr. *Jeffrey Ransford*, Agent at the
Horse-Guards, White-Hall, London.

Miles Cornet.

London, June 2. 174

l. 162 . 8 . 0Payable after
Sight.

At twelve Days Sight, pay Mr. *Andrew Aldridge*, or Order, the Sum of one hundred sixty-two Pounds eight Shillings, for the Value receiv'd of *Thomas Jones, Esq;* and place it to Accompt, as ϕ Advice from,
Yours,
To Mr. *Thomas Wells*,
Clothier, Shrewsbury.

Alex. Countwell.

Sir,

Norwich, June 9. 174

l. 42 . 15 . 0

At six Days Sight, pay Mr. *Jeremiah Snow*, or Order, forty-two Pounds fifteen Shillings, Value of himself, and place it, without farther Advice, to Accompt of,
To Mr. *John Sherman*,
Cheese-Factor, Chester.

Samuel Pryor.

H

Sir

Inland BILLS of EXCHANGE.

Sir,

Salisbury, July 14. 174

4 8 . 8 . 6

Payable after Date, Twenty Days after Date, pay *William Crofts*, eight Pound eight and six Pence, Value receiv'd of the Right Honourable the Lady *Norball*, and place it, as by Advice from, To Alderman *Jof. Pitts*, Yours,

Exan.

Benjamin Busy.

Bristol, July 31. 174

1. 300 . 0 . 0

Two Months after Date, pay Mr. *Luke Loudwater*, or Order, three hundred Pounds, Value receiv'd of *George Granby*, Esq; and place it to Accompt, as by Advice from, To Mr. *Oliver Madders*, at the Bull, Breadstreet, London.

Titus Timely.

Edinburgh, Oct. 4. 174

1. 50 . 0 . 0

The first of November next, pay Sir *William Methwold*, or Order, fifty Pounds Sterling, Value in ourselves, and place it without more Advice to Accompt of,

To Sir *John Paterson*,

Lime-street, London.

Jonath. and David Brun.

N. B. If Sir *William* sends his Servant *Valentine Lively*, to receive this Bill, after he has indorsed it, which is his Order, the Servant may write over it;

Receiv'd, Nov. 4. 174 . the Contents,

1. 50 . 0 . 0

William Methwold.
Witness, Val. Lively.

Or only witnessing it will serve; and so of any other.

Men

General Report of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of the [Company Name] has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the [Date] and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. The Board is also pleased to inform you that the [Company Name] has been successful in securing the [Type of Loan or Investment] for the sum of [Amount] at a rate of [Interest Rate] per annum.

The Board further reports that the [Company Name] has been successful in securing the [Type of Loan or Investment] for the sum of [Amount] at a rate of [Interest Rate] per annum. The Board is also pleased to inform you that the [Company Name] has been successful in securing the [Type of Loan or Investment] for the sum of [Amount] at a rate of [Interest Rate] per annum.

The Board further reports that the [Company Name] has been successful in securing the [Type of Loan or Investment] for the sum of [Amount] at a rate of [Interest Rate] per annum. The Board is also pleased to inform you that the [Company Name] has been successful in securing the [Type of Loan or Investment] for the sum of [Amount] at a rate of [Interest Rate] per annum.

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Inland BILLS of EXCHANGE.

39

Men of great Business seldom trouble themselves with Receipts and Payments of Cash, but give an Order on their Banker, thus :

Mess. Norman and Fox,

London, Nov. 4. 174

£ 50. —. —

Payable to Bearer. Pay Sir William Methwold, or Bearer, fifty Pounds on Account of,

John Paterfon.

Another

Mr. Mead,

Tunbridge, July 30. 174

Pay Mr. Thomas Morgan, or Bearer, one hundred and seventeen Pounds three and three Pence, on Demand, and place it to my Account,

To Mr. Mead, Fleet-street,
London.

Arlington.

Lancelot Yeoman,

Leith, Aug. 2. 174

£ 150. 0. 0

A Gentleman's Order on a Scots, out of your Michaelmas half Year's Rent, make good Payment, expecting no farther Advice, the Value receiv'd of him, by

To Lancelot Yeoman, in the
Lordship of Killdrummy,
Aberdeenshire.

Your Friend,

Killdrummy.

Of Foreign BILLS of EXCHANGE.

Foreign Cities, drawing Bills of Exchange upon London, always mention the *Rate of Exchange*, because they draw in *their own Money*; but when Bills are drawn by London on *Foreign Cities*, in *their Money*, the *Rate of Exchange* is not mention'd, that being a particular Agreement between the *Remitter* and the *Drawer*, which concerns not the *Acceptant*, nor the *Receiver*, but they run absolutely for so many *Pieces*, or so much of their *Current Money*; except in *Holland*, in which Case the *Sum* is first prescrib'd in *Sterl.* and then at what *Rate of Exchange*.

Foreign BILLS of EXCHANGE.

London, June 10. 174 for Crowns 612, at Usance.

London on At Usance, pay this first of Exchange, to Col. John Ward, or Order, six hundred and twelve
Calais. Crowns, for the Value here receiv'd of the Right Honourable Charles Earl of Wrexham, and place
First Bill. it to Accompt, as pp Advice from,
To Mr. Moses Maybew,
Merchant, in Calais. Godfrey and Gower.

London, June 10. 174 for Crowns 612, at Usance.

Second Bill. At Usance, pay this my second of Exchange, my first not paid, to Col. John Ward, or Order, six
hundred and twelve Crowns, for the Value here receiv'd of the Right Honourable Charles Earl of
Wrexham, and place it to Accompt, as by Advice from,
To Mr. Moses Maybew,
Merchant, in Calais. Godfrey and Gower.

Paris, July 3. 174 for Crowns 150, at $31 \frac{1}{2}$ d. 2 Usance.

Paris on At double Usance, pay this first of Exchange to Mr. Richard Rich, or Order, the Sum of one hun-
London. dred and fifty Crowns, at thirty one Pence half Penny pp Crown, Value of Mr. David Le Petre, and
First Bill. pass it to Accompt, as pp Advice,
To Mr. Paul Puttoff,
London. Frederick Farfetch.

Paris, July 3. 174 for Crowns 150, at $31 \frac{1}{2}$ d. 2 Usance.

Second Bill. At double Usance, pay this second of Exchange, my first not paid, to Mr. Richard Rich, or Order,
the Sum of one hundred and fifty Crowns, at thirty one Pence half Penny pp Crown, Value of Mr.
David Le Petre, and pass it to Accompt, as pp Advice,
To Mr. Paul Puttoff,
London. Frederick Farfetch.

Don't forget to check out the new book by Dr. J. H. ...

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The PROTEST of the abovesaid Foreign BILL, for Non-Acceptance.

Paris, July 3. 174 for Crowns 150, at $31\frac{1}{2}$ d. 2 Usances

At double Usance, pay this first of Exchange to Mr. Richard Rich, or Order, the Sum of one hundred and fifty Crowns, at thirty one Pence half Penny $\frac{1}{2}$ Crown, Value of Mr. David Le Petre, and pass it to Accompt, as $\frac{1}{2}$ Advice,

To Mr. Paul Puttoff,
London.

Frederick Farfetch.

ON the second Day of August, one thousand seven hundred and forty British Stile, at
the Instance and Request of Mr. Richard Rich of London, Merchant, I Jonas Useful, Publick-Notary, sworn and admitted by Royal Authority, did go to the Dwelling-House of Mr. Paul Puttoff, upon whom the above Bill of Exchange is drawn; and shew'd the Original unto the said Paul Puttoff, demanding his Acceptance of the same, who answer'd me he would not accept the said Bill, for Reasons best known to himself, of which, should inform the Drawer, Mr. Frederick Farfetch: Wherefore, I the said Notary did protest, and by these Presents, do solemnly protest, as well against Frederick Farfetch, as against the said Paul Puttoff, as also against all other Persons, Indorsers, and all others Concern'd, for all Changes, Rechanges, Damages and Interests, already suffered and sustained, or to be suffer'd and sustain'd, for want of due Acceptance of the said Bill: Thus done and protested, at my Office in London aforesaid, in Presence of A. B. and C. D. Witnesses hereunto required.

Quod attestor rogatus,

Jonas Useful, Notary-Publick.

London

Foreign BILLS of EXCHANGE.

London, Aug. 9. 174 for 395 l. Sterl. at 34 s. 8 d. Flem. ƒ l. Sterl. at Usance.

London on At Usance, pay this first of Exchange, to *Jacob Vanderladen*, or Order, three hundred ninety-five Pounds Sterl. at thirty-four Shillings eight Pence, *Flem. ƒ Pound Sterl. Value of James*
Rotterdam, First Bill. Moreton, Esq; and place it, as ƒ Advice from,

To Mr. *Edward Towers*,
 Merchant, *Rotterdam.*

Yours,

Edward Eaton.

London, Aug. 9. 174 for 395 l. Sterl. 34 s. 8 d. Flem. ƒ l. Sterl. at Usance.

Second Bill. At Usance, pay this my second of Exchange, my first not paid, to *Jacob Vanderladen*, or Order, three hundred ninety-five Pounds Sterl. at thirty-four and eight Pence, *Flem. ƒ Pound Sterl. Value of James Moreton, Esq; and place it as ƒ Advice from,*

To Mr. *Edward Towers*,
 Merchant, *Rotterdam.*

Yours,

Edward Eaton.

Bruxelles, Sept. 24. 174 for 1197 l. 8 s. 6 d. Sterl. 2 Usance.

Brussels on At double Usance, pay this first of Exchange, to Mr. *Philip Faro*, or Order, the Sum of one thousand one hundred ninety-seven Pounds, eight Shillings six Pence Sterl. the Value of *Ditto*, and
London. Ready place it to Accompt, as ƒ Advice from,
changed.

To Mr. *Gaspar Elbe*,
 Merchant, *London.*

Your humble Servant,

Bertrand Vanhove.

Bruxelles, Sept. 24. 174 for 1197 l. 8 s. 6 d. Sterl. 2 Usance.

Second Bill. At double Usance, pay this second of Exchange, my first not paid, to Mr. *Philip Faro*, or Order, the Sum of one thousand one hundred ninety-seven Pounds, eight Shillings six Pence Sterl. the Value of *Ditto*, and place it to Accompt, as ƒ Advice from,

To Mr. *Gaspar Elbe*,
 Merchant, *London.*

Your humble Servant,

Bertrand Vanhove.

London,

The Patent Office of the United States, for Non-

Resident Inventors, in the Office of the Commissioner of Patents, at Washington, D.C., on the 10th day of June, 1894.

For the purpose of securing a patent for an invention, I hereby certify that I am the inventor of the same, and that I have no other person or persons in any way connected with the same.

My name, as the inventor, is Richard R. R., of the State of Massachusetts, and I hereby certify that I am the inventor of the same, and that I have no other person or persons in any way connected with the same.

And I hereby certify that I have no other person or persons in any way connected with the same.

I hereby certify that I have no other person or persons in any way connected with the same.

I hereby certify that I have no other person or persons in any way connected with the same.

I hereby certify that I have no other person or persons in any way connected with the same.

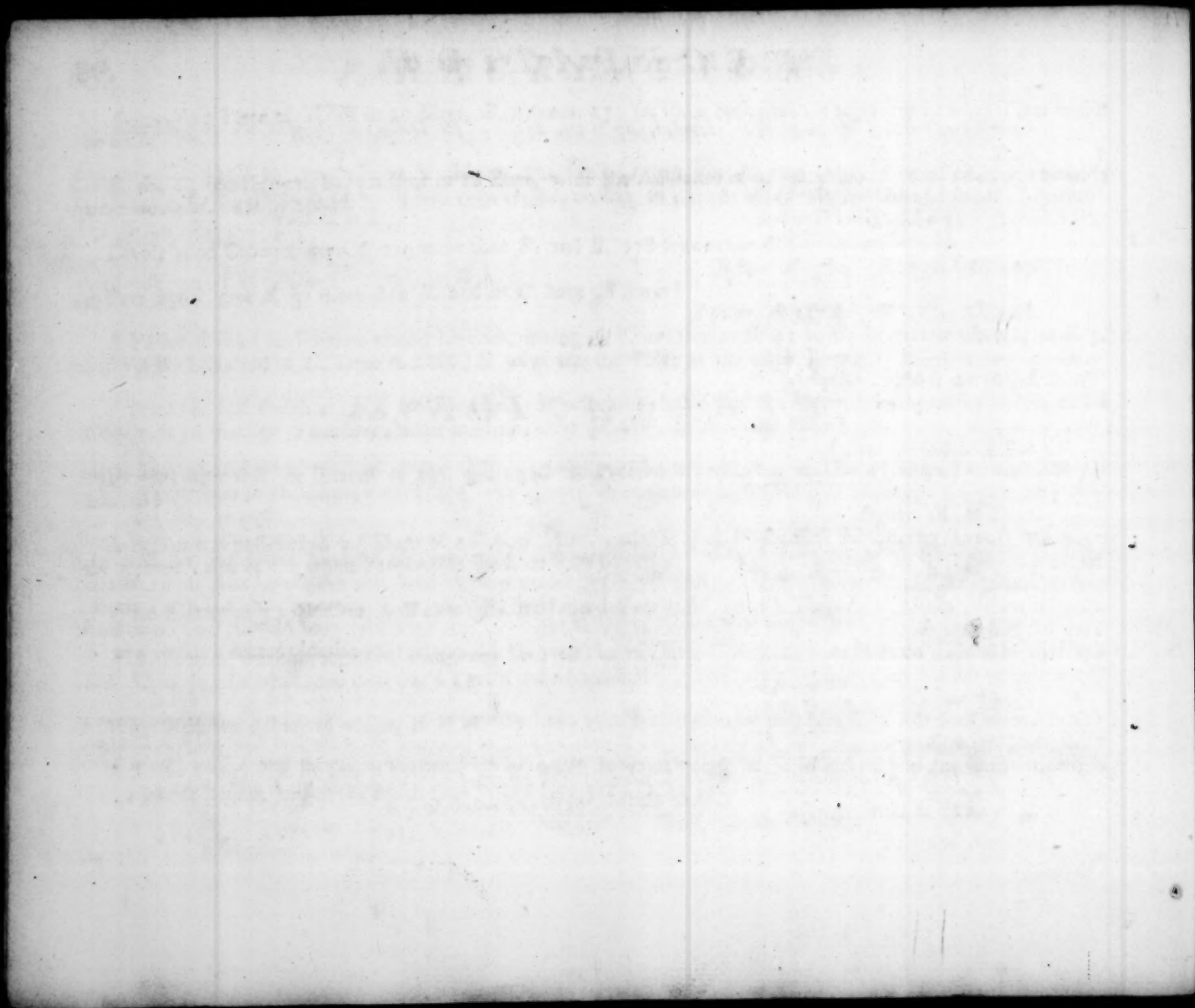
I hereby certify that I have no other person or persons in any way connected with the same.

I hereby certify that I have no other person or persons in any way connected with the same.

I hereby certify that I have no other person or persons in any way connected with the same.

I hereby certify that I have no other person or persons in any way connected with the same.

I hereby certify that I have no other person or persons in any way connected with the same.



RECREATION.

63

London, April 19. 174 . for Dollars 1000 effective, at 3 Months.

London on At three Months, pay this my first of Exchange, to Mr. Peter Peterary, or Order, Dollars one thousand effective, the Value receiv'd of Andreas Amandretia, and pass it to Accompt, as $\text{\textcircled{P}}$ Advice.
 First Bill. To Mr. Giles Goodpay, Pay as above,
 Merchant, in Alicant. Edmund English.

Let the Scholar constantly draw second, and sometimes third Bills, according to former Directions and Examples.

RECREATION XI.

- 1 A Tradesman increas'd his Estate annually a third Part, abating 100*l.* which he spent in his Family, and at the End of 3½ Years found that his Estate amounted to 3179*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* Pray what had he at outsetting?
 Answer 1480*l.*
- 2 A. and B. paid equally for a Horse, Feb. 7. 1740. A. on the 10th, took him a Journey into the West, and return'd on the 10th of June following; B. on the 2d of Aug. took him into Scotland, and stayed 'till Nov. 13. and this concluded his Service this Year. From Jan. 17. following, A. used him ten Days, and, in six Weeks after his return, employ'd him 'till Apr. 30. B. then rid him from May-day to Midsummer. A. had him from the 14th of July, to fourteen Days after St. James's-tide; B. on Sept. 30. took him into Norfolk, and came back Oct. 19. He then was sold for 7*l.* 10*s.* and they would have the Money parted equitably between them, viz. in Proportion to the Use each made of their Steed?
 Answer A. 3*l.* 8*s.* 3 $\frac{12}{19}$ *d.* B. 4*l.* 1*s.* 8 $\frac{33}{39}$ *d.*
- 3 An Accomptant told a Gentleman, who had constantly eight Persons at his Table, that he would gladly make a ninth, and was willing to give 200 Guineas for his Board, so long as he could place the said Company at Dinner, differently from any one Day before; this being accepted, what did his Entertainment cost him a Year?
 Answer 50*d.* and about $\frac{1}{2}$.
- 4 Part 1500 Acres of Land, give B. 72 more than A. and C. 112 more than B.
 Answer A. 414 $\frac{1}{2}$. B. 486 $\frac{1}{2}$. C. 598 $\frac{1}{2}$.

- 4 *A.* can do a Piece of Work in 10 Days, *B.* alone in 13; set them both about it together, in what Time will it be finish'd?
Answer $5\frac{1}{2}$ Days.
- 5 *B.* and *C.* together can build a Boat in 18 Days, with the Assistance of *A.* they can do it in 11 days: In what time would *A.* do it by himself?
Answer $28\frac{2}{3}$ Days.
- 6 Divide 1000 Crowns, give *A.* 129 more than *B.* and *B.* 178 fewer than *C.*
Answer *A.* 360. *B.* 231. *C.* 409.
Part 250*l.* give *A.* 37 more than *B.* and let *C.* have 28 fewer?
Answer *A.* 117 $\frac{1}{2}$. *B.* 80 $\frac{1}{2}$. *C.* 52 $\frac{1}{2}$.
- 7 A Father divided his Fortune among his Sons, giving *A.* 7, as often as *B.* 4; to *C.* he gave as often 2, as *B.* 5. and yet the Dividend of *C.* came to 2166 $\frac{1}{2}$ *l.*; what was the Value of the whole Legacy?
Answer 17060 *l.* 4*s.* 0 $\frac{2}{3}$ *d.*
- 8 A Stationer sold Quills at 11*s.* $\frac{1}{2}$ Thousand, by which he clear'd $\frac{1}{3}$ of the Money; but growing scarce, raised them to 13*s.* 6*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ Thousand; what might he clear $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent. by the latter Price?
Answer 96 *l.* 7*s.* 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*
- 9 In what time will the Interest of 49*l.* 3*s.* equal the Proceed of 19*l.* 6*s.* at Use 47 Days, at any Rate of Interest?
Answer 18 $\frac{4}{5}$ Days.
- 10 A Person was possessed of a $\frac{2}{3}$ Share of a Copper-Mine, and sold $\frac{1}{4}$ of his Interest therein, for 1710*l.* what was the reputed Value of the whole Property at the same Rate?
Answer 3800 *l.*
- 11 What Money at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent. will clear 38*l.* 10*s.* in a Year and Quarter's Time?
Answer 880 *l.*
- 12 *X. Y. Z.* can, working together, complete a Stair-case in 12 Days, *Z.* is Man enough to do it alone in 24 Days, and *X.* in 34: In what time then cou'd *Y* get it done himself?
Answer 79 $\frac{7}{11}$.
- 13 What Number is that, to which, if $\frac{1}{10}$ of $\frac{1}{7}$ of $\frac{1}{11}$ be added, the Total will be 1?
Answer $\frac{3648}{743}$.
- 14 A Father dying, left his Son a Fortune, $\frac{1}{3}$ of which he ran through in six Months; $\frac{2}{3}$ of the Remainder held him a twelve Month longer, at which time he had bare 348*l.* left: Pray what did his Father bequeath him?
Answer 1284*l.* 18*s.* 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR LENOX AND TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

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A FACTOR'S Remittance to his Employer.

Venice, Jan. 10. 174 . for Ducats 187. 10 Banco, at 56½ d. At Ufance.

Venice on At Ufance, pay this my first of Exchange, to the Right Worshipful Sir *William Goring*, or Order,
London. one hundred eighty seven Ducats, ten gros Banco, at fifty six Pence half Penny $\frac{1}{2}$ Ducat, Value in
 Ourselves, and place it as $\frac{1}{2}$ Advice,
 To *Nath. Gould, Esq;*
London.

[*A Ducat is 24 Gros Banco.*]

Jones and Lumley.

London, Octob. 12. 174 . for 700 Ps. of $\frac{3}{4}$ Mex. at 3 Months.

London on Three Months after Date, pay this my first of Exchange, to Mr. *Andrew la Garde*, or Order, seven
Leghorn. hundred *Mexico* Pieces of $\frac{3}{4}$, for the Value receiv'd of himself, and place it to Accompt, as $\frac{1}{2}$ Advice
 from,
 To Mr. *John Horsey*,
 Merchant, in *Leghorn*.

Lawrence Quinto.

Sir,

Lucca, Sept. 13. 174 . for 13l. 11s. 8d.

Lucca on At Sight, pay this my only Bill of Exchange, to *Simon Tostain* Merchant, or Order, the Sum
London. of thirteen Pounds, eleven Shillings and eight Pence *Sterl.* Value of *Disco*, and place it to Accompt,
 Ready as $\frac{1}{2}$ Advice,
 changed. To Mr. *Thomas Gilder*,
 Banker, in *London*.

Pierre de la Roche.

Foreign BILLS of EXCHANGE.

Genoa, April 28, 174 . for Crowns 500, at 65 d. Sterl.

Genoa on London. At thirty Days Sight, pay this first of Exchange to Seignior *Francisco Spavini*, or Order, five hundred Crowns, Exchange at sixty five Pence $\frac{1}{2}$ Crown, Value receiv'd of the Lords of Regency, and place it to Account of Mr. *Jacques Baudin* of Lyons, as $\frac{1}{2}$ Advice from him,
To Mr. *Robert French*, Banker,
Lombard-Street, London.

Gervasi Orbitello.

Monfieur *Baudin's* LETTER, advising his Concurrence to the
abovesaid Draught.

Sir,

Lyons, May 3. 174 . N. S.

Brother *Orbitello* of Genoa, has this Day desired me to furnish him 500 Crowns, payable to the Resident of the States at London, I have therefore order'd him to draw for the said Sum on you, which please to honour as usual, and put it to the Accompt of,

To Mr. *Robert French*,
Banker, London.

Your Friend and Servant,

Jacq. Baudin.

Lisbon, Feb. 7. 174 . for 181 M. 186 Rees. Ex^o. at 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. $\frac{1}{2}$ M.

Lisbon on London. At Usance, pay this my first of Exchange, to Don *Pedro Olivarez*, or Order, the Sum of one hundred eighty one M. and one hundred eighty six Rees, at sixty four Pence half Penny $\frac{1}{2}$ Millree, Value in Accompt, and place it to Mess. *Boulet* and *Savary* of Nismes, as $\frac{1}{2}$ Advice from them,
To Mr. *Mark Gasper*,
on Tower Hill, London.

Bertrand Alberoni.

A DRAUGHT on the Employer, for Value of Goods ship'd him
per Factor.

Sir,

St. Andrews, July 15. 174 . Millrees 300, at Usance.

N. Britain At Usance, pay this my first of Exchange, to Mr. *Elias Regnaud*, or Order, three hundred
on Lisbon. Millrees, the Value here ship'd for your Use, upon the *Santa Maria* of *Naples*, and consign'd, as
per Advice from,

To Seignior Santilena,
at Lisbon.

Your very humble Servant,

Melvin Gordon.

An Employer's LETTER, with REMITTANCE, to his Factor in
Bill of the said Factor's Correspondent.

Mr. *James Dennis*,

According to your Desire, I have remitted you 1000 Crowns for my Accompt, in your Corres-
pondent *Aubin's* Bill inclos'd, payable by, and to yourself, for which please to give me Credit: I
recommend the Contents of my last, of the 2d Current to you, and rest,

Your Friend and humble Servant,

Paris, Aug. 18. 174 .

Estienne Benoit.

Paris, Aug. 18. 174 . for Crowns 1000, at 58 d. per Crown.

The Bill.

At double Usance, pay this my only Bill of Exchange, to yourself, the Sum of one thousand
Crowns, Exchange at thirty-two Pence Sterl. per Crown, the Value receiv'd of Monsieur *Estienne*
Benoit, and place it as per Advice, to Accompt of,

To Mr. *James Denis*,
Merchant, in *Bristol*.

Aubin.

Foreign BILLS of EXCHANGE.

The Correspondent's LETTER of Advice.

Mr. James Denis,
Sir,

Paris, Aug. 18. 174

By this Post I have drawn on you 1000 Crowns, at 32 *d.* payable to yourself, Value of Monsieur *Estienne Benoit*, which with my other Bills depending, please to honour, and the timely Remittances shall be punctually made you by,

To Mr. James Denis,
Merchant, Bristol.

Sir,

Your very humble Servant,

Aubin.

The following BILL is useful between two Persons, when an Opportunity of Drawing is expected to present, or when a Sum of Money owing is dubious.

London, Nov. 3. 174 . for 3000 *M.* at 2 *Ufance*.

London on
Oporto.

At double *Ufance*, pay this my first of Exchange to myself, or Order, the Sum of three thousand Millrees, Value in your Hands, and place it to Accompt, as ~~per~~ Advice from,
To Edward Rowe, Esq; *English*
Consul, at Oporto.

William Eaton.

If the first Bill be accepted, Eaton, upon Advice, sends a second of the same Import, indors'd to his Order, which ought to be paid by Rowe, pursuant to his Acceptance of the first; if it be not accepted, drawing in this Manner prevents all the Damages of Protest, and the Inconveniencies that would follow from other Persons being concern'd therein.

IN SENATE, January 1, 1891.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE.

ALBANY: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., PRINTERS, 1891.

THE following is a list of the lands owned by the City of New York, as of January 1, 1891.

1. The City of New York owns the following lands:

(a) The City of New York owns the following lands:

(b) The City of New York owns the following lands:

(c) The City of New York owns the following lands:

(d) The City of New York owns the following lands:

(e) The City of New York owns the following lands:

(f) The City of New York owns the following lands:

(g) The City of New York owns the following lands:

(h) The City of New York owns the following lands:

(i) The City of New York owns the following lands:

(j) The City of New York owns the following lands:

REPORT OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE

IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
PASSED MAY 15, 1870

RELATIVE TO THE LANDS BELONGING TO THE UNITED STATES
AND TO THE LANDS BELONGING TO THE SEVERAL STATES

AND TO THE LANDS BELONGING TO THE SEVERAL STATES
AND TO THE LANDS BELONGING TO THE SEVERAL STATES

RECREATION.

69

A LETTER of Advice with a BILL to a Factor.

Mr. Richard Stewart,

Norwich, Aug. 11. 174

Yours of the 29th past receiv'd with the inclos'd Account; the Balance whereof rises higher than expected. This Day have ship'd you by the *Peterborough of Milford, James Snape, Master, 13 Bales* of Goods against the Fair, and have taken this Opportunity to enclose you a Bill on self, for my Balance, for which, on Sales of said Consignment, be pleas'd to credit

To Mr. Richard Stewart,

Your Friend and Servant,

Bristol.

Abr. Anstruther.

Norwich, Aug. 11. 174 . 142 l. 10 s.

The Bill.

At your Fair in *September* next, pay this my only Bill of Exchange to yourself, one hundred forty two Pounds ten Shillings, out of the Proceed of Goods, this Day consign'd you for my Account, in the *Peterborough of Milford*, as d^{d} Advice from,

To Mr. Richard Stewart,

Your Friend,

Bristol.

Abr. Anstruther.

RECREATION XII.

- 1 A Grocer wou'd mix a Quantity of Sugar at 10 d. d^{d} Pound, with other Sugars at $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. 5 d. and $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. d^{d} Pound, intending to make up a Commodity worth 6 d. d^{d} Pound: In what Proportions is he to take of those Sugars?

Answer. When the Quantity is undetermin'd, as many Answers may be produced, as there are different Ways of linking together a larger and a less, than the middle or mean Rate propos'd.

- 2 A Younger Brother receiv'd 2200 l. which was just $\frac{1}{2}$ of his elder Brother's Fortune; and 3 and $\frac{1}{3}$ times the Elder's Money was $\frac{1}{2}$ as much again as the Father was worth: What was that?

Answer 11000 l.

A

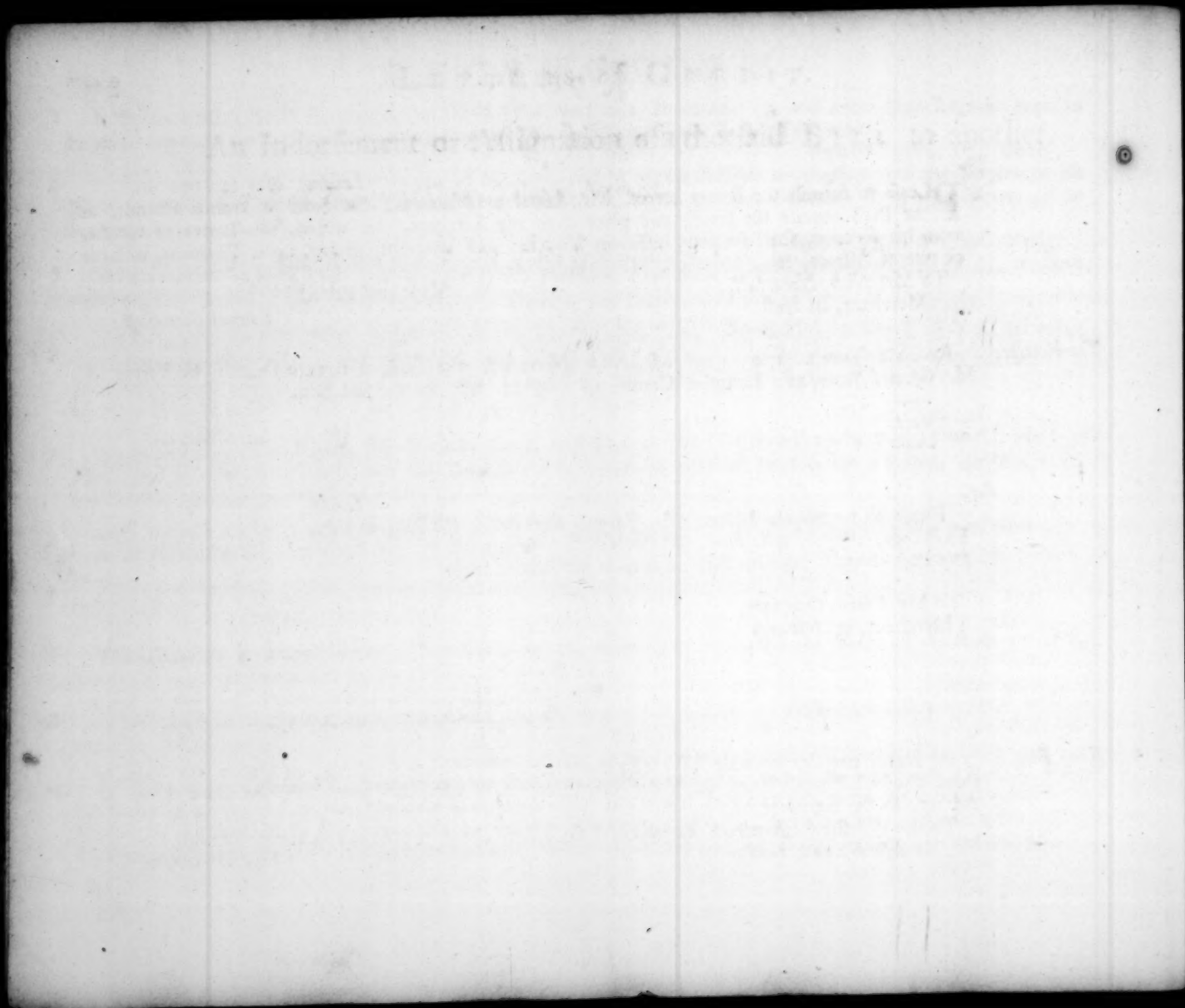
- 3 A Person making his Will, gave to one Child $\frac{1}{10}$ of his Estate, to another $\frac{1}{10}$, and when these Legacies came to be paid, one turn'd out 540 *l.* 10 *s.* more than the other: What did the Testator die worth?
Answer 1538 *l.* 13 *s.* nearly.
- 4 A Father devis'd $\frac{3}{4}$ of his Estate to one of his Sons, and $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Residue to another, and the Surplus to his Relict for her Life; the Children's Legacies were found to be 257 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d.* different: Pray what Money did he leave the Widow the Use of?
Answer 534 *l.* 2 *s.* 8 *d.* nearly.
- 5 What Number is that, from which, if you deduct the $\frac{1}{12}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$, and to the Remainder add $\frac{1}{10}$ of $\frac{1}{9}$, the Sum will be 3?
Answer 2 $\frac{6601}{7600}$.
- 6 A Lad having got 4000 Nuts, in his Return was met by Mad-Tom, who took from him $\frac{3}{4}$ of $\frac{1}{3}$ of his whole Stock: Raving-Ned light on him afterward, and forced $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Remainder from him: Unluckily Positive-Jack found him, and required $\frac{1}{10}$ of $\frac{1}{10}$ of what he had left: Smiling-Dolly was by promise to have $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Quarter of what Nuts he brought home: How many then had the Boy left?
Answer 575 $\frac{11}{12}$.
- 7 Bought 100 Quarters of Malt, Meal and Oatmeal, together for 142 *l.* For every 5 Bushels of Malt I had 3 of Meal, and for every 8 of Meal I had 7 of Oatmeal: Pray what did these cost me severally a Bushel, the Malt being half as dear again as the Meal, and the Meal double the Price of the Oatmeal?
Answer Malt 4 *s.* 9 $\frac{7120}{1111}$ *d.* Meal 3 *s.* 2 $\frac{480}{1111}$ *d.* Oatmeal 1 *s.* 7 $\frac{240}{1111}$ *d.*
- 8 There is a Number, which, if divided by $\frac{1}{3}$ of $\frac{1}{8}$, will quote $\frac{10}{37}$: Pray what is the Square of that Number?
Answer 95 $\frac{260}{1111}$.
- 9 There is a Number, which, if multiplied by $\frac{1}{4}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$ of 2 $\frac{1}{4}$, will produce no more than 1: What is the Cube of that Number?
Answer $\frac{901128}{1101797}$.
- 10 What Number is that, to which if you add $\frac{1}{11}$ of 12, more $\frac{1}{19}$ of 27, and from the Total, subtract $\frac{1}{3}$ of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$, less $\frac{13}{30}$ of 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, the Remainder shall be 8?
Answer 9 $\frac{1401}{1111}$.
- 11 In raising a joint Stock of 400 *l.* A. advanced $\frac{1}{4}$; B. $\frac{1}{12}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$; C. $\frac{1}{6}$ more the Difference between A's Adventure and B's, and D. the rest of the Money: What did every one subscribe?
Answer A. 123 $\frac{328}{1111}$ *l.* B. 163 $\frac{4168}{1111}$ *l.* C. 107 $\frac{1168}{1111}$ *l.* D. 6 $\frac{416}{1111}$ *l.*
- 12 A Person dying, left his Wife with Child, and making his Will, order'd, that if she went with a Son, $\frac{2}{3}$ of the Estate should belong to him, and the Remainder to his Mother; and if she went with a Daughter, he appointed the Mother $\frac{2}{3}$, and the Girl $\frac{1}{3}$: But it happen'd that she was deliver'd both of a Son and Daughter; by which she lost in Equity 2000 *l.* more than if it had been only a Girl: What would have been her Dowry had she only had a Son?
Answer 1750 *l.*

W. A. F. L. D. M.

100

The first of the series of lectures on the history of the world, given by the late Professor W. A. F. L. D. M., was held on the 1st of January, 1881, at the University of London. The lecture was attended by a large number of students, and was highly successful. The lecturer, who was a distinguished scholar and a man of high character, gave a most interesting and instructive account of the history of the world, from the earliest times to the present day. He dealt with the various stages of human civilization, and the progress of science and art. His lecture was well received, and was followed by a discussion of the subject. The lecturer's lecture was the first of a series of lectures on the history of the world, which were given by him during the year 1881. The lectures were highly successful, and were attended by a large number of students. The lecturer's lecture was the first of a series of lectures on the history of the world, which were given by him during the year 1881. The lectures were highly successful, and were attended by a large number of students.

The second of the series of lectures on the history of the world, given by the late Professor W. A. F. L. D. M., was held on the 8th of January, 1881, at the University of London. The lecture was attended by a large number of students, and was highly successful. The lecturer, who was a distinguished scholar and a man of high character, gave a most interesting and instructive account of the history of the world, from the earliest times to the present day. He dealt with the various stages of human civilization, and the progress of science and art. His lecture was well received, and was followed by a discussion of the subject. The lecturer's lecture was the second of a series of lectures on the history of the world, which were given by him during the year 1881. The lectures were highly successful, and were attended by a large number of students. The lecturer's lecture was the second of a series of lectures on the history of the world, which were given by him during the year 1881. The lectures were highly successful, and were attended by a large number of students.



LETTERS OF CREDIT

Sir,

London, May 11. 174

Please to furnish the Bearer hereof, Mr. Matthew Meamwell, the Sum of twenty Pounds, as he shall require the same, and place it to my Accompt, for which, this Letter of Credit, with his Receipt, shall be your sufficient Voucher and Warrant, giving upon Payment, a Line or two of Advice, to

To Mr. Nich. Neverfail,
Merchant, in Hull.

Your real Friend,

Samuel Standfast.

The Receipt.

Receiv'd June 2. 174

of Mr. Nich. Neverfail, the Sum of twenty Pounds, by Virtue of Mr. Samuel Standfast's Letter of Credit, of May 11. last, for the said Sum,

20 l.

Matthew Meamwell.

Sir,

London, Jan. 17. 174

Please to furnish the Bearer, Mr. Jacques Bernaudin, the Sum of three hundred Pounds Sterl. Exchange, at 33 s. 4 d. Flem. per Pound Sterl. to employ for my Accompt; for which Sum, or any Part thereof, take his Bills on me, as per Advice from,

To Mr. Claude Crespigny,
Merchant, in Antwerp.

Your humble Servant,

Kendrick Keptouch.

Ex^o. 300 l. Sterl. Antwerp, March 10. 174

The Bill.

At Sight, pay this my only Bill of Exchange, to Mr. Claude Crespigny, or Order, the Sum of three hundred Pounds Sterl. the Value here received of him, for your Use, and place it, as per Advice, to the Accompt of,

To the Worshipful Kendrick Keptouch, Esq;
in Mark-Lane, London.

Your humble Servant,

Jac. Bernaudin.

An

An Indorsement or Assignment of the said BILL to another.

Pay *Israel Falgate*, or Order, Value in Accompt,*Claude Crespigny*,

This Bill, drawn upon Receipt of the Sum mentioned, by the Factor Bernaudin, upon the Employer Keptouch, and indorsed by the Presenter Crespigny, to Falgate, for Reasons between themselves, is payable, like other indorsed Notes, to any Bearer, who shall Witness the Payment, by writing his Name under that of the Indorser: Not but Merchants, to prevent Impositions by Forgeries, require Foreign Bills, in dubious Cases, to be sign'd by some substantial Person in London, by way of Attestation, that the Bill presented is genuine; upon Credit whereof, they will venture to accept or pay it.

Sir,

Dublin, Jan. 21. 174

The Bearer, Mr. *Richard Avery*, will have occasion for fifty Pounds, which Sum, I desire you to furnish him, and take his Bill for said Sum, or any Part thereof, on the Honourable *Quintilian*

Quickfight, Esq; I am,To *Henry Hoare*, Esq;

Fleet-street, London.

Sir,

Your most humble Servant,

Roger Renolds.

Sir,

Ex^o 561. London, Feb. 14. 174

The Bill.

At one and twenty Days Sight, pay this my first of Exchange, to *Henry Hoare*, Esq; or Order, the Sum of fifty-six Pounds, the Value receiv'd of *Ditto*, for your Use, as pp Advice from,

To the Honourable *Quintilian**Quickfight*, Esq; Dublin.

Sir,

Your humble Servant,

Richard Avery.

In the Bill, the then current Exchange, suppose 12 l. pp Cent. is to be added to the Sum, ordered in the Letter of Credit, which sent indors'd to Renolds, with these Words:

Pay Mr. *Roger Renolds*, or Order, Value in Accompt,*Henry Hoare.*

And

An Indenture or Assignment of the said Bill to another.

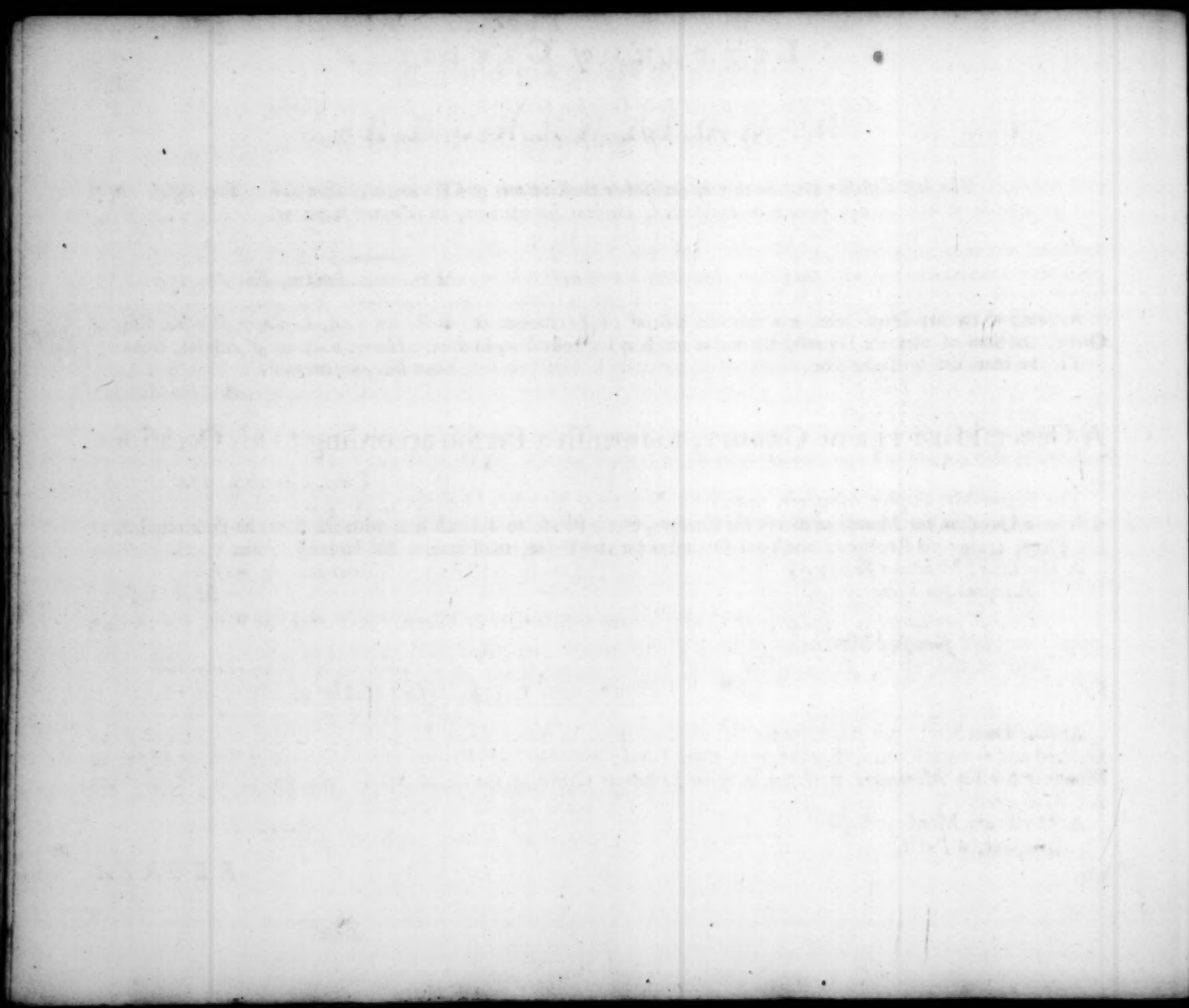
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said Parties have hereunto set their hands and seals, at the City of London, the 10th day of January, 1800.

Witness my hand and seal, at the City of London, the 10th day of January, 1800.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said Parties have hereunto set their hands and seals, at the City of London, the 10th day of January, 1800.

Witness my hand and seal, at the City of London, the 10th day of January, 1800.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said Parties have hereunto set their hands and seals, at the City of London, the 10th day of January, 1800.



And if Renolds should have Occasion to indorse it to some other Person, thus :

Pay Thomas White, Esq; or Order, Value of Ditto.

Roger Renolds.

The last Possessor will be thereby entitled to the Contents of Quickfight, when due. This Affair might also have been transacted, without Indorsement, in Manner following.

Ex. 56 l. London, Feb. 17. 174

At one and twenty Days Sight, pay this my second of Exchange, my first not paid, to *Roger Renolds, Esq;* or Order, the Sum of fifty-six Pounds, the Value receiv'd for your Use, of *Henry Hoare, Esq;* as $\frac{1}{2}$ Advice, from To the Honourable *Quintilian Quickfight, Esq;* Dublin.

Your humble Servant,

Richard Avery.

A General LETTER of CREDIT, to furnish a Person according to his Occasions.

Sir,

Paris, March 2. 174

The Bearer Mr. *Stephen Montage*, one of his Britannick Majesty's Messengers, being ordered to *Constantinople*, will have Occasion for Money to defray his Charges, &c. Please to furnish him with the Sums he shall require, at said Place, taking his Receipts; and your Draughts for the Value, shall receive due Honour, from

A Monsieur, Monsieur *Salonnier*,
Banquier, a *Vienne*.

Your humble Servant.

Mich. Toffier.

The Bill consequent to this Letter of Credit, drawn by Salonnier at Vienna, on Toffier, at Paris, for the Sum furnished Montage.

Sir,

Vienna, April 3. 174

for 720 Flo. at Liv. 3. 4. 0.

At four Days Sight, pay this my only Bill of Exchange, to *Sieur Louis Dugarde*, or Order, the Sum of seven hundred and twenty Florins, Exchange at three Livres four Sol. $\frac{1}{2}$ Florin, the Value paid at *Constantinople*, to Monsieur *Stephen Montage*, pursuant to your Letter of Credit of the 2d of *March* last, and as by Advice from said *Montage*,

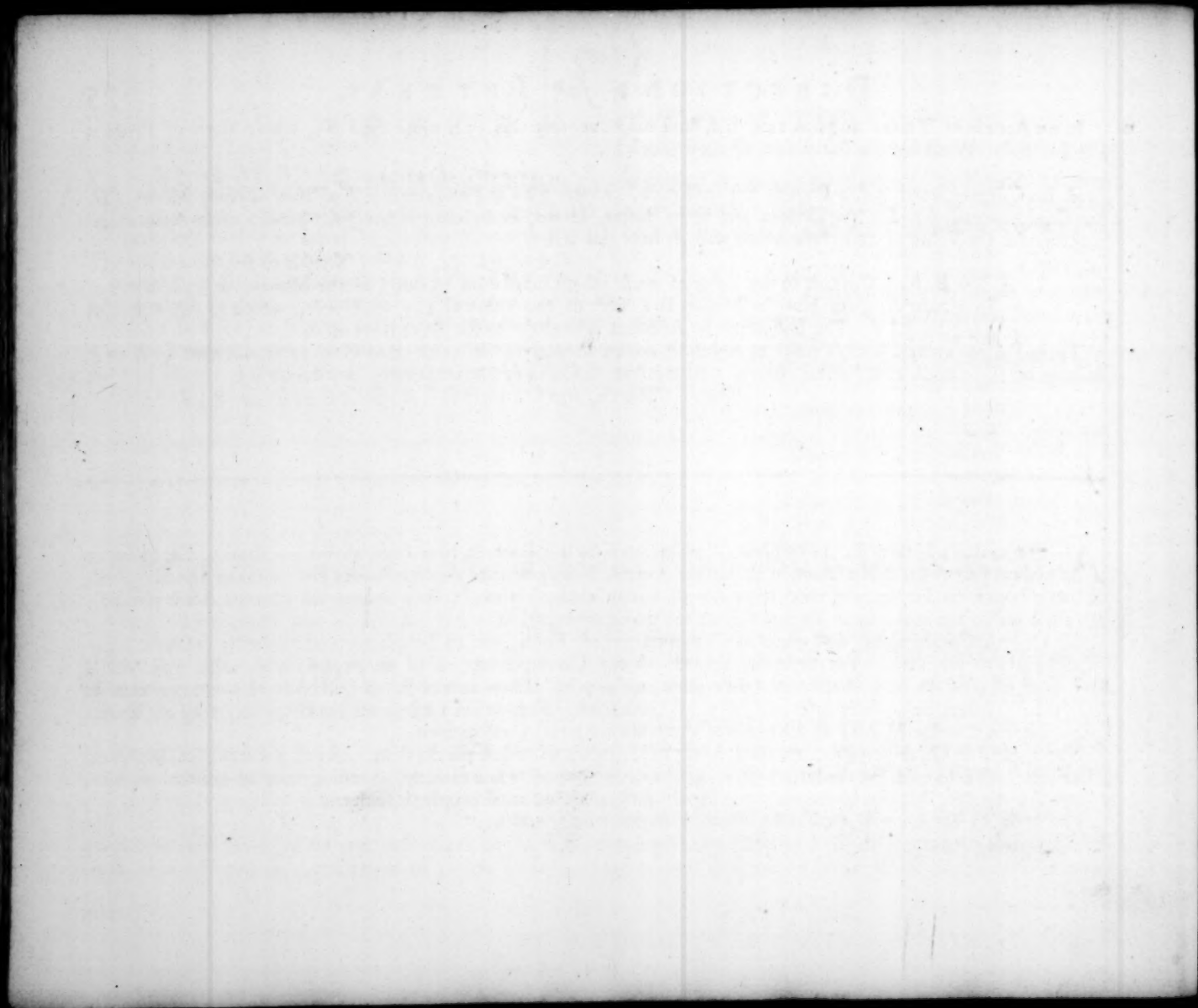
A Monsieur, Monsieur *Toffier*,
Banquier, a *Paris*,

Andrew Salonnier.

R E C R E A T I O N XIII.

- 1 **A** Merry young Fellow, in a small Time got the better of $\frac{1}{2}$ of his Fortune; by Advice of his Friends he then gave 2200 *l.* for an Exempt's Place in the Guards; his Profusion continu'd till he had no more than 880 Guineas left, which he found by Computation was just $\frac{3}{10}$ Part of his Money, after the Commission was bought: Pray what was his Fortune at first?
Answer 10450 *l.*
- 2 Another of the same Character had 18200 *l.* left him by an old Uncle, to whose Memory he expended 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent. of his whole Fortune in a sumptuous Funeral and Monument; 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent. of the Remainder, he made a Present of to his Cousins, forgotten, for his Sake, by the old Man; with $\frac{2}{3}$ of what was left, he bought a fine Seat; with $\frac{1}{3}$ of the Residue, a Stud of Horses; he squander'd away 550 *l.* upon one Mistress; and after he had liv'd at the Rate of 2000 *l.* a Year, for 19 Months together, he had both ruin'd his Health and impair'd his Fortune: Pray, at his Death, what was there left for his Sister, who was his Heir at Law?
Answer, 6324 *l.* 1 *s.* nearly.
- 3 A Tobacconist has by him 120 *lb.* of fine *Oroonoko* Tobacco, worth 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Pound; to this he wou'd put as much *York-River* Ditto at 20 *d.* with other inferior Tobacco's at 18 *d.* and 15 *d.* a Pound, as will make up a Mixture answerable to 2 *s.* a Pound: What will this Parcel weigh?
Answer, 233 $\frac{3}{4}$ *lb.* nearly.
- 4 A Father, ignorant in Numbers, order'd 500 *l.* to be divided among his five Sons thus: Give *A.* says he, $\frac{1}{3}$, *B.* $\frac{1}{4}$, to *C.* $\frac{1}{5}$, *D.* $\frac{1}{6}$, and *E.* $\frac{1}{7}$: Part this equitably among them, according to the Father's Intention.
Answer *A.* 152 $\frac{1393}{14}$ *l.* *B.* 114 $\frac{1944}{14}$ *l.* *C.* 91 $\frac{1336}{14}$ *l.* *D.* 76 $\frac{696}{14}$ *l.* *E.* 65 $\frac{392}{14}$ *l.*
- 5 Three Persons purchase together a *West-India* Sloop, towards the Payment whereof, *A.* advanc'd $\frac{2}{3}$, *B.* $\frac{1}{7}$, and *C.* 140 *l.* How much paid *A.* and *B.* and what Part of the Vessel had *C.*?
Answer, *A.* and *B.* together paid 572 $\frac{8}{11}$ *l.*
- 6 *A.* and *B.* clear by an Adventure at Sea, 50 Guineas, with which they agreed to buy a Horse and Chaise; whereof they were to have the Use, in proportion to the Sums adventured, which was found to be *A.* 10. to *B.* 7. they clear'd 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent. What Money then did each send abroad?
Answer, *A.* 68 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* *B.* 48 *l.* 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*
- 7 *A.* and *B.* join their Stocks, and vest them in Brandy. *A.*'s Stock was 19 *l.* 19 *s.* 8 *d.* more than that of *B.* Now, by selling out their Commodity at 55 *s.* per Anker, *A.* clear'd 74 *l.* 11 *s.* and *B.* just 50 Guineas. The Quantity of Brandy dealt for is required, and the Gain upon the Anker?
Answer, 88 Ankers, whereon clear'd 1 *l.* 8 *s.* 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per Anker.

In



8 In an Article of Trade, *A.* gains 14*s.* 6*d.* and his Adventure was 35*s.* more than *B.*'s, whose Share of Profit is but 8*s.* 6*d.* What are the Particulars of their Stock?

*Answer, A. 41. 4*s.* 7*d.* B. 21. 9*s.* 7*d.**

9 *A.* has Currans worth 4*d.* a Pound, but in Truck, charges 6*d.* and also requires $\frac{1}{2}$ of that in ready Money. *B.* has Candles worth 6*s.* 8*d.* the Dozen, and he in Barter, Honest man, charges but 7*s.* Should these Persons deal together for the Value of 20*l.* how much will *A.* have got of *B.*?

*Answer 61. 3*s.* 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* That is to say,*

A. lets *B.* have Currans to the Value of 20*l.* which stood him in but $\frac{3}{4}$ of the Money, or 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

In return *B.* gives him in Money 10*l.* and to the Value of 10*l.* in Goods, which Goods cost him 9*l.* 10*s.* 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* The Difference in Account is as above to the Advantage of *A.*

10 Three Persons enter'd joint Trade, to which *A.* contributed 210*l.* *B.* 312*l.* they clear 140*l.* whereof 37*l.* 10*s.* belongs of right to *C.* that Person's Stock, and the several Gains of the other two, are requir'd?

*Answer, C. Stock, 190*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* A. Gain'd, 41*l.* 4*s.* 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.**

A Tradesman's Letters should be plain, concise, and to the Purpose, free from quaint or studied Expressions; always pertinent, and conceiv'd in so clear Terms, as may neither give his Reader Hesitation or Doubt. And, as there ought to be nothing obscure or superfluous in them, so ought they to have no affected Abbreviations; for these will often make them ambiguous, or too generally express'd.

All Orders, Commissions, and material Circumstances of Trade, are to be plainly and explicitly deliver'd; nothing should be presum'd, understood or implied. Your Correspondent is to be expressly told, what you would have done on his Part, and what he may depend on, on your's. There should be no Possibility of a Disappointment left, thro' his not being fully inform'd of your Intentions: For, when Orders are darkly given, they are doubtfully observ'd; and a Mistake in Commerce must always be of Consequence.

Nor ought the Correspondent, on the Receipt of Letters, to be less punctual in answering every Article therein referr'd to him; to each Particular whereof, he is to reply distinctly and directly. Nothing must be omitted by him, or left in Suspence, lest the Correspondence should suffer, for want of proper Intelligence.

The Style fit for Letters, should be short, familiar, neat and significant; like that of Conversation. The Trader should converse with his Correspondent, by Letter, just as he would do, was he to meet him personally upon *Change*; and whatever he would say, face to face, that is proper to be written, on any Point of Business.

A Country Chapman's ORDER for Goods.

Mr. Nicholas Candy,

Chester, May the 25th. 174 .

HAVING compleated my seven Year's Service with Mr. *Laurence Deakwell*, your old Chapman, I have now ventur'd into the World, and taken a Shop in the same Town; I would desire you to send me by the next Return half a But of Currans; 5 Barrels of Raisins of the Sun; 8 Frails of *Malaga*; Sugars, at 3d. 4d. and 5d. $\frac{1}{2}$ Pound, each 4 Cwt. Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, each 3lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ Cwt. of Pepper; a Cwt. of Pymento; 16 Sugar-Loaves of various Sorts; 4 Cwt. of Treacle; 5 Cwt. of Prunes; 2 Barrels of Figs; $\frac{1}{2}$ Cwt. of Ginger. Draw your Bill upon me for half the Value, it shall be paid at Sight, the rest at three, or four Months: So that I expect a Price according. For being a young Man, if I cannot buy and sell my Goods as low as others, I must expect no Trade. As you deal with me in this, you shall hear more frequently, from

Your loving Friend,

Thomas Hopeful.

The Apprentice's ANSWER, his Master being Sick, or out of the Way.

Mr. Thomas Hopeful,

MY Master's Indisposition confining him to his Bed, renders him unfit to write an Answer to your's of the 25th of May last; however, he has order'd me to let you know, that the Confidence you have repos'd in him, he takes very kindly, and assures you, that he will use you so well, and go so low, that you shall be very well satisfied. I have taken care to put up as choice Goods as any are in Town, and sent them by *Lawrence Carrywell* the Carrier. The particular Quantity and Prices, I have, in a Bill of Parcels, hereunto annex'd; and, at your desire, have drawn on you for $\frac{1}{2}$ the Value, payable to Mr. *Charles Dean*, or Order. For the Remainder my Master would not have you streighten yourself for Time, and hopes he shall have your farther Order, as you find he deals with you in this, which is all that offers at present, from

Your humble Servant,

London, June 11. 174 .

Ready Writer;

Servant to Mr. Nich. Candy.

The

1875

THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE, ALABAMA, FOR THE YEAR 1875.

ALBANY, N. Y.: PUBLISHED BY J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., 1876.

THE LAND OFFICE, ALABAMA, HAS THE HONOR TO ACKNOWLEDGE THE RECEIPT OF THE ABOVE REPORT.

AND TO CERTIFY THAT THE SAME IS A TRUE AND CORRECT COPY OF THE ORIGINAL.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, THE COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE, ALABAMA, HAS HEREUNTO SET HIS HAND AND SEAL, AT MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, THIS 10TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1876.

The Apprentice's LETTER, advising the said REMITTANCE, to another of his Master's Correspondents.

Mr. Charles Dean,

Sir,

London, June 11. 174 .

MY Master has kept his Bed this Fortnight, with the Gout, but is at present better. He orders me to acquaint you, that having an Opportunity of paying you some part of your Balance, he has inclosed remitted you a Bill, for 65 l. 14 s. 1 d. on Mr. Thomas Hopeful, your Townsman, to be paid at Sight. He is beginning the World, and my Master being partly a Stranger to him, desires when you write, to advise something of his Character and Circumstances. Please to give a Line upon Receipt of the Bill, and as Opportunity presents, you may depend upon the rest. This at present, with the Family's Service, is all from,

Sir,

Your humble Servant,

Ready Writer.

P. S. My Master desires to be inform'd, what the Assignees have done in Mr. Chapman's Affair; and whether Mr. Indolent's Certificate will be allow'd.

The BILL inclosed.

Sir,

London, June 11. 174 . for 65 l. 14 s. 1 d.

At Sight, pay to Mr. Charles Dean, or Bearer, the Sum of sixty five Pounds, fourteen Shillings, and a Penny, the Value here deliver'd in Goods to Lawrence Carrywell, for your Use, and place it to Accompt of my Master Nicholas Candy, as ~~an~~ Advice, from

To Mr. Thomas Hopeful,
Grocer, Chester.

Your humble Servant,

Ready Writer.

A

The BILL of PARCELS upon the preceding LETTER.

Sold to Mr. Thomas Hopeful of Chester, June 11. 174 .

		Cwt.	gr.	lb.	lb.	Cwt.	gr.	lb.	d.	l.	s.	d.
$\frac{1}{2}$ But of Currans,	wt. Gr.	9	0	7	Tr. 140	Nt.	7	3	7	at 4	⌘ lb.	
5 Barrels of Raisins of the Sun,		15	0	0	180		13	1	16		3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
8 Frails of Malaga Raisins,		4	0	0	36		3	2	20		2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
2 Barrels of Sugar,		4	1	0	28		4	0	0		3	
Ditto.		4	1	0	28		4	0	0		4	
Ditto.		4	1	0	28		4	0	0		5	
Ditto.		4	1	5	33		4	0	0		9	
Ditto.		4	1	11	39		4	0	0		8	

3 Pound of Cloves,						at	7	4	⌘ lb.	
3 lb. of Mace,						at	13	0		
D ^o . Cinnamon,							6	0		
D ^o . Nutmegs,							7	0		
$\frac{1}{2}$ Cwt. of Pepper,							3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$		
1 Cwt. of Pimento,	lb.						1	5		
4 Sugar-Loaves,	wt.	32	$\frac{3}{4}$				0	8		
Ditto.		36					0	9		
Ditto.		27	$\frac{1}{2}$				0	9	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Ditto.		22					0	10	$\frac{1}{2}$	
4 Cwt. of Treacle,							13	9	⌘ Cwt.	
5 Cwt. of Prunes,							13	0		
2 Barrels of Figs, wt. Gr.	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ Cwt.	Tr.	32 lb.	Nt.	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ Cwt.	24 lb.	29	2		
$\frac{1}{2}$ Cwt. of Ginger,							0	7	$\frac{1}{2}$ ⌘ lb.	

L. 131 . 8 . 3

Ano-

[20]

Account of the ...

The first of these ...
The second of these ...
The third of these ...
The fourth of these ...
The fifth of these ...
The sixth of these ...
The seventh of these ...
The eighth of these ...
The ninth of these ...
The tenth of these ...

...

...

...

...

Another Chapman's ORDER for Goods.

Mr. Nich. Allom and Comp.

Exon, June 16. 174 .

THIS is to desire you to send ~~the~~ the next Vessel, bound for *Exeter*, the Goods following, viz. Galls, 3 Bags; Indigo, 5 Barrels; Allom, 17 Cwt. Logwood, $\frac{1}{2}$ a Ton; Madder, 14 Cwt. Copperas, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Tons; *Babia* Brazil, 4 Cwt. *Bourdeaux* Cream of Tartar, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cwt. *West-India* Fustick; 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ton; Red Sanders, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cwt. *Valona* Caps ground, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cwt. For the Balance of my last Accompt being 295 l. 14 s. 9 d. I have here inclosed sent you a Bill of Exchange, at 12 Days Sight, on Mr. *Lawrence Gemroy*, Merchant in *London*, to whom I have given Advice this Day. Set the Prices as low as you can, and when you expect your Money for this Parcel, draw your Bills upon me, they shall receive due Honour, from

Your loving Friend,

Zach. Careful.

The BILL inclosed.

Sir,

Ex^r. 295 l. 14 s. 9 d. Exon, June 16. 174 .

At twelve Days Sight, pay Mr. *Nich. Allom*, or Order, the Sum of two hundred ninety five Pounds fourteen Shillings and nine Pence, and place it to Accompt, as ~~the~~ Advice, from

To Mr. *Lawrence Gemroy*,
Merchant, in *London*.

Yours,

Zach. Careful.

A LETTER of ADVICE upon the mentioned Draught, to Mr. *Lawrence Gemroy*.

Sir,

YOur's of the 20th past came to hand, the Day the Vessel sail'd with your Goods on board; I shall bowever take the first Opportunity to send the Stuffs mention'd in your last Order: Mean time, have this Post drawn on you 295 l. 14 s. 9 d. at 12 Days Sight, to Mr. *Nich. Allom*, or Order, which please to honour as usual, to oblige,

Sir,

Your affectionate Kinsman,
and humble Servant,

Zach. Careful.

Exon, June 16. 174 .

An

An Apprentice's ANSWER to the foregoing LETTER, from Mr. Zach. Careful.

Sir,

London, June 24. 174 .

MY Master receiv'd your's of the 16th Instant, with the Bill of Exchange inclos'd, which is now accepted. The Parcel of Goods, writ last for, I have this Day ship'd on Board the *Coaster* of *Exon*, *John Miller*, Master, being mark'd and number'd as \pounds Margin *. The Bill of Lading, and the Bill of Parcels are both annex'd. My Master and Partner are now out of Town; for that Reason, I have taken all possible care to please you in both Goods and Prices. What you have farther occasion for in our Way, be pleas'd to signify your Order, and it shall faithfully and diligently be perform'd, by

Your humble Servant,

*Ferdinando Failnone,*Servant to Mr. *Nich. Allom*, and Company.

The BILL of PARCELS on the preceding LETTER.

Sold to Mr. *Zachary Careful*, June 24. 174 .

	Cwt.	gr.	lb.	lb.	Cwt.	gr.	lb.	l.	s.	d.		Cwt.	l.
3 Bags of Galls — wt. Gr. 9 . 2 . 27 Tr. 36 Nt. 9 . 1 . 19 at 3 . 5 . 0 \pounds													
5 Barrels of Indigo, 15 . 2 . 19 72 15 . 0 . 03								9 .	7 .	0			
17 Cwt. of Allom, —————								0 .	12 .	0			
$\frac{1}{2}$ Ton of Logwood, —————								4 .	7 .	0	\pounds	Ton.	
14 Cwt. of Madder, —————								2 .	18 .	6	\pounds	Cwt.	
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ton of Copperas, —————								8 .	0 .	0	\pounds	Ton.	
4 Cwt. of <i>Bahia</i> Brazil, —————								2 .	0 .	0	\pounds	Cwt.	
6 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cwt. of <i>Bordeaux</i> Cream of Tartar, —————								2 .	14 .	0			
5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ton of <i>West-India</i> Fustick, —————								0 .	14 .	3			
6 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cwt. of Red-Sanders, —————								2 .	0 .	0			
9 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cwt. of <i>Valona</i> Caps, ground —————								0 .	11 .	6			

* [*As \pounds Margin in the subsequent Bill of Lading.*]

l. 374 . 16 . 6

The

An Appendix to the foregoing, from the
 [illegible]

[illegible text]

[illegible text]

[illegible text]

The BILL of LADING.

BShip'd, by the Grace of God, in good Order, and well Conditioned, by [Mr. Nich. Allom and Company,] in and upon the good Ship, called the [*Coaster of Exeter,*] whereof is Master, under God, for this present Voyage, [*John Miller,*] and riding at Anchor, in [*the River of Thames*] and by God's Grace bound for [*Exeter.*] To say, [*eleven Parcels of several sorts of Goods,*] being mark'd and number'd as in the Margin, and are to be delivered in like good Order, and well condition'd, at the aforefaid Port of [*Exeter,*] (the Danger of the Seas only excepted) unto [*Zach. Careful,*] or to his Assigns, he or they paying for Freight of the said Goods, [*sixteen Shillings four Pence*] per Ton, with Primage and Average accustom'd: In Witness whereof, the Master or Purser of the said Ship has affirm'd to * three Bills of Lading, all of this Tenor and Date, one of which being accomplish'd, the other two stand void. And so God send the good Ship to her desir'd Port in Safety. Amen.

N^o
I to II.

Dated in [*London, June*
the 24th, 174 .]

The Contents and Quality unknown,

John Miller.

The BILL of ENTRY, at the Custom-House, June 24. 174 .

In the *Coaster of Exon, John Miller*; for *Exon. Nich. Allom and Company.*

NIne Hundred, one quarter and nineteen Pounds of Galls.
Fifteen Hundred and three Pounds of Indigo.
Seventeen Hundred of Allom, &c. (as per foregoing Bill of Parcels exactly.)

* The three Bills of Lading mention'd, are dispos'd of in this manner; one remains with the Person who ship'd the Goods; one is kept by the Master of the Ship; and the Third is sent to the Person who is to receive them.

A Third ORDER from the Country, for Goods.

Mr. Nehemiah Holland,

Worcester, July 24. 174 .

I Am sorry you should meet with a Disappointment, in the Return of Money, which I order'd *Nich. Careless* to pay you, when he was in *London* last Week: The first opportunity that offers, I shall take care to remit you a Bill, or if you have any Opportunity, draw your Bill on me, it shall be paid at Sight. Be pleas'd to send me by the Carrier, the next Return, 3 Ps. of Dowlas; Hollands, at 2s. 1d. 2s. 8d. 3s. 2d. 3s. 9d. each 2 Ps. and 3 Ps. of Bag Holland, at 4s. 8d. five Ps. of Cambrick, from 3l. 10s. to 5l. 3 Ps. of Checks, 10 Ps. of Blue Hertfords, 6 Ps. of Ghentings, 4 Ps. of Muslins, from 4l. to 8l. 3 Ps. of Crocus. Send the lowest Price, and the Time of Payment, I shall be punctual, being

Your loving Friend,

Samuel Longell.

A Servant's ANSWER.

Mr. Samuel Longell,

London, Aug. 10. 174 .

Yours of the 24th of *July* last was receiv'd. I have ~~by~~ *John Surley*, Worcester Carrier, sent you the Goods wrote for, in your last; the Bill of Parcels have hereunto annex'd. My Master's Affairs calling him to *Bristol*, I have done my utmost to content you, both in Goods and Prices; being of Opinion you never had better Goods, or a better Penyworth. For what remains on the old Accompt, an Opportunity will offer to draw a Bill on you next Week. What you have occasion for farther, signify your Order, it shall be carefully followed; and as to time of Payment, my Master will be as reasonable as any Man. I add no more at present, but that I am,

Your humble Servant,

Thomas Measurewell, Servant to
Nehemiah Holland

The BILL mention'd to be drawn at Opportunity.

86l. 10s. London, Aug. 19. 174 .

Sir,

Pay Mrs. *Charity Somerfield*, or Order, the Sum of eighty six Pounds, ten Shillings, eight Days after Date, Value of Capt. *Edward Somerfield*, and place it to Accompt of my Master *Nehemiah Holland*, as ~~by~~ Advice from
To Mr. *Samuel Longell*,
Draper, in *Worcester*.

Your very humble Servant,

Tho. Measurewell.

The

23

The BILL of PARCELS.

Sold to Mr. Samuel Longell, Aug. 11. 174 .

	Ells.	s.	d.		
3 Ps. of Dowlas, _____	Qt. 84 $\frac{1}{2}$			at 1 . 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	℥ Ell. _____ l.
2 Ps. of Holland, _____	38			2 . 2	_____
<i>Ditto.</i> _____	38			2 . 8	_____
<i>Ditto.</i> _____	39 $\frac{1}{2}$			3 . 2	_____
<i>Ditto.</i> _____	37 $\frac{1}{2}$			3 . 9	_____
3 Ps. of Bag Holland, _____	77 $\frac{1}{2}$			4 . 8	_____
1 Ps. of Cambrick, _____					3 . 9 . 0
<i>Ditto.</i> _____	Qt. 8			11 . 6	℥ Yard. _____
<i>Ditto.</i> _____	8			12 . 0	_____
<i>Ditto.</i> _____	8			13 . 6	_____
<i>Ditto.</i> _____	8			16 . 6	_____
10 Ps. of Hertfords, _____	247			0 . 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	_____
3 Ps. of Checks, _____	45			35 . 0	℥ Ps. _____
6 Ps. of Ghenting, viz.	Yds.	s.	d.		
No. 1. _____	Qt. 8			at 1 . 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	℥ Yard. _____
2. _____	8 $\frac{1}{2}$			1 . 11	_____
3. _____	8 $\frac{3}{4}$			2 . 0	_____
4. _____	9			2 . 3	_____
5. _____	8 $\frac{1}{2}$			2 . 5	_____
6. _____	8			2 . 6	_____
1 Ps. of Muslin, _____	20			4 . 0	_____
<i>Ditto.</i> _____	20 $\frac{1}{2}$			5 . 6	_____
<i>Ditto.</i> _____	21 $\frac{1}{2}$			6 . 10	_____
<i>Ditto.</i> _____	20			8 . 0	_____
3 Ps. of Crocus, _____	84			10 . 0	_____

l. 161 . 2 . 7

RECREATION XIV.

- 1 *A.* and *B.* in Partnership equally divide the Gain; *A.*'s Money, which was 84 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.* lay for 19 Months, and *B.*'s for no more than 7: The Adventure of the latter is sought?

Answer 229 *l.* 13 *s.* 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*

- 2 In 117 times 406 Pieces of Coin, worth 3 *s.* 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* a Piece; how many Reas at 20 for 3 *d.* English?

Answer 14145040.

- 3 *A.* has Kerseys at 4 *l.* 5 *s.* a Piece, ready Money; in Barter, they are, charg'd by him, at 5 *l.* 6 *s.* each, and $\frac{1}{2}$ of that required down. *B.* has Flax at 3 *d.* a Pound; how ought he to rate it in Truck, not to be hurt by the Extortion of *A.*?

Answer 5 *d.* nearly.

- 4 Lent 109 Guineas, at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent. which by the 18th of Aug. 1740, was rais'd, by the Interest, to as many Moidores, bating 2 *s.* 6 *d.* Pray on what Day did the Bond bear Date?

Answer, July 7. 1733.

- 5 Put out 384 *l.* to Interest, and in 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ Years, there were 542 *l.* 8 *s.* found to be due; what Rate of Interest could then be implied?

Answer, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent. $\frac{1}{2}$ Annum.

- 6 *A.* for a nine Month's Adventure received 20 *l.* *B.* for one of 7 Months received 25 Guineas; and *C.* for lying out of his Contribution 5 Months, had a Title to 32 *l.* The Total of their Adventures, multiply'd into their respective Times, was 640 *l.* What then were the Particulars?

Answer, *A.* 18 *l.* 3 *s.* 6 *d.* *B.* 30 *l.* 13 *s.* 5 *d.* *C.* 52 *l.* 6 *s.* 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*

- 7 *A.* clears 13 *l.* in 6 Months; *B.* 18 *l.* in 5 Months; and *C.* 23 *l.* in 9 Months, with a Stock of 72 *l.* 10 *s.* What then did the general Stock amount to?

Answer, 131 *l.* 6 *s.* 10 *d.* nearly.

- 8 I have imported 80 Jars of Luca Oil, each containing 1180 solid Inches: What came the Freight to, at 4 *s.* 6 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ Cwt. Tare, 1 in 10; counting 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Pounds of Oil to the Wine Gallon of 231 Cubic Inches?

Answer, 6 *l.* 16 *s.* 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*

- 9 *A.* had 15 Pipes of Malaga Wine, which he parted with to *B.* at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent. Profit, who sold them to *C.* for 38 *l.* 11 *s.* 6 *d.* Advantage; *C.* made them over to *D.* for 500 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d.* and clear'd thereby, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent. What did this Wine cost *A.* a Gallon?

Answer, 4 *s.* 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*

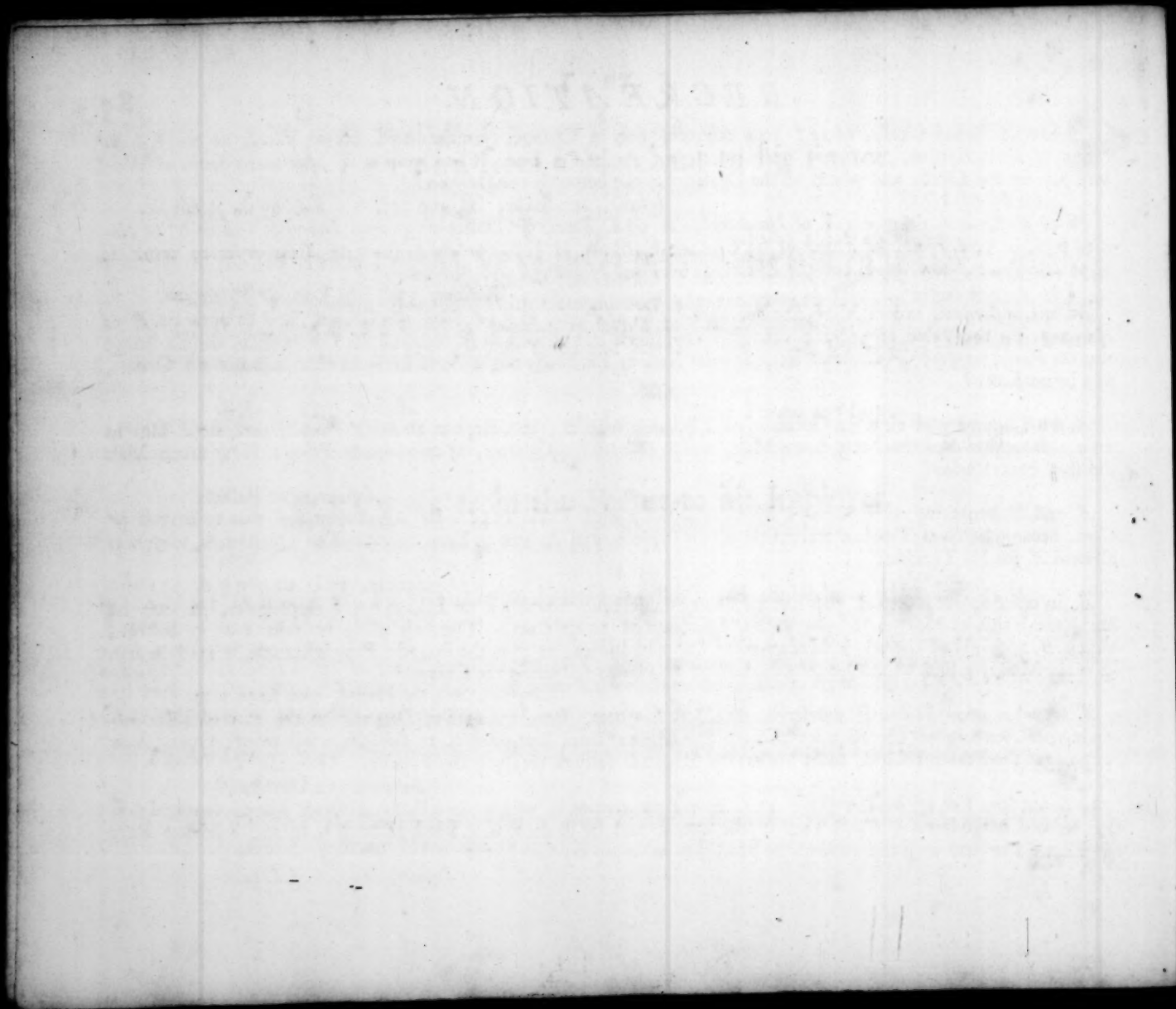
- 10 If 19 Yards of yard-wide Stuff exactly line 14 Yards of Silk of another Breadth: How many of the latter will line 184 Pieces of the former, each Piece holding 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ Yards?

Answer, 3864 Yards.

A. has

VIX

[Faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page]



- 11 *A.* has 50 Broad-Cloths, at 11 *l.* 10 *s.* a Piece, but in Change, requires 13 *l.* taking Wool, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ Stone of *B.* in Return, that was really worth but 4 *s.* 2 *d.* a Tod: The Question is, how many Sacks of Wool will pay for the Cloth, and which of the Dealers has the better in the Bargain?
Answer, 200 Sacks. *B.* got 33 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* by the Affair.
- 12 *V.* of *Amsterdam*, draws on *X.* of *Hamburg*, at 67 *d.* Flem. $\frac{1}{2}$ Dollar of 32 Solz *Lubeck*; and on *Y.* of *Nuremberg*, at 70 *d.* Flem. $\frac{1}{2}$ Florin of 65 *Crutzers* Current: If *V.* has orders to draw on *X.* in order to remit to *Y.* at said Prices, how would run the Exchange between *Hamburg* and *Nuremberg*?
Answer, 33 $\frac{2}{3}$ Solz Lub. $\frac{1}{2}$ Florin.
- 13 *M.* of *Amsterdam*, orders *N.* of *London*, to remit *O.* of *Paris*, at 54 *d.* Sterl. $\frac{1}{2}$ Crown, and to draw on *P.* of *Antwerp*, for the Value, at 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ *s.* Flem. $\frac{1}{2}$ Pound Sterl. but as soon as *N.* received the Commission, the Exchange was on *Paris*, at 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ Crown: Pray at what Rate of Exchange ought *N.* to draw on *P.* to execute his Orders, and be no Loser?
Answer, 33 *s.* 2 $\frac{1}{3}$ *d.*
- 14 *A.* with Intention to clear 30 Guineas, on a Bargain with *B.* rates Hops at 16 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ Pound, that stood him in 10 *d.* *B.* appriz'd of that, sets down Malt, which cost 20 *s.* a Quarter, at an adequate Price: How much Malt did they contract for?
Answer, 420 Bushels.
- 15 *A.* and *B.* venturing equal Sums of Money, clear by joint Trade 154 *l.* By Agreement, *A.* was to have 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent. because he spent Time in Execution of the Project, and *B.* was to have only 5: The Question is, what was allotted *A.* for his Trouble?
Answer, 35 *l.* 10 *s.* 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*
- 16 *A.* in order to put off to *B.* 720 Ells of damag'd Holland, worth 5 *s.* an Ell, at 6 *s.* 8 *d.* proposes, in case he has $\frac{1}{2}$ the Value in Money, to give *B.* a Discompt of 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent. The rest *A.* is to take out in Saffron, which *B.* appriz'd of the whole Management, rates in Justice, at 30 *s.* the Pound: Pray what was it really worth in ready Money; and what Quantity of Saffron was he to deliver on the Change?
Answer, 20 *s.* the Pound, and 72 of them.
- 17 *A.* lent his good Friend *B.* fourscore and eleven Guineas, from the 11th of *December* to the 10th of *May* following; *B.* on another Occasion let *A.* have 100 Marks, from *September* 3. to *Christmas* following; Query, how long ought the Person oblig'd, to let his Friend use 40 *l.* fully to retaliate the Favour?
Answer, 170 Days nearly.
- 18 Laid out in a Lot of Muffin 480 *l.* 12 *s.* upon Examination of which, two Parts in seven proved damaged; so that I cou'd make but 5 *s.* 6 *d.* a Yard of the same; and by so doing find I lost 48 *l.* 18 *s.* by it. At what Rate per Ell am I to part with the undamaged Muffin to make up my said Loss?
Answer, 12 *s.* 2 $\frac{1}{3}$ *d.* nearly.

A LETTER from a Merchant to his Factor.

Mr. Isaac Sharp,

Sir,

YOur's of the 11th current I received, and am glad to understand you will recover good Part of your Loss, of the Insurers of the *Swan*. My Account of Sales inclos'd I have examined, and am satisfied with the Net Proceed and your Management therein. With Convenience, please to buy 10 Hhds. of white Biscuit, and 49 Barrels of Beef, and send ~~the~~ first Vessel to *Jamaica*, consign'd to Mr. *Thomas Gunston*, for my Accompt: Pray engage your Victualler to get the Beef carefully salted and barrelled, considering the Climate to which it is sent; I am,

London, July 19. 174

Sir,

Your Friend and Servant,

Richard Allom.

A N S W E R from the Factor to his Employer.

Mr. Richard Allom,

Sir,

I nclos'd are the Invoice and Bill of Lading of 49 Barrels of Beef, and 10 Hhds. of white Biscuit, bought and consign'd by your Order to Mr. *Thomas Gunston*, at *Port-Royal*; which being well cask'd, I hope will prove well, and arrive to a good Market. An Opportunity presents of Drawing upon you for the Value, payable at one and twenty Days Sight to the Commissioners of Customs at *London*, which I must entreat you to honour, and hope in a very short Time to answer your Expectations, as to my Balance depending: In the mean time, as Occasion offers, let me have the Honour of your Commands, who am,

Sir,

Your oblig'd humble Servant,

Isaac Sharp.

Dublin, Sept. 7. 174

For Practice, the Learner may be put to draw Bills of Lading, Entry and Exchange, consequent to this Advice, by former Precedents,

Invoice

INVOYCE from IRELAND.

87

Laus Deo. in Dublin, Sept. 5. 174

Invoyce of 49 Barrels of Beef, and 10 Hhds. of white Biscuit, ship'd by me *Isaac Sharp* on board the *Dublin-Merchant*, *Nich. Tory*, Master; and goes consign'd to Mr. *Thomas Gunston*, Merchant, at *Port-Royal* in *Jamaica*; for the proper Account and Risque of Mr. *Richard Allom* of *London*, being mark'd and number'd as *per* Margin. Content, Cost, and Charges, viz.

Imprimis, To 49 Barrels of Beef, bought of *Jonas Long*, at 15 s. 6 d. *per* Barrel. ———— l.
To 10 Hhds. of white Biscuit, bought of *Will. Man*, 29 Cwt. 26 lb. at 10 s. *per* Cwt. —



N^o 1 to 59.

CHARGES.

ISG

To Custom of the Beef,	_____	l. 2 . 9 . 0
Ditto. of the Biscuit,	_____	0 . 10 . 0
Entry, and Fees of Cocket,	_____	0 . 5 . 6
Searcher, and Warfinger's Fees of all,	_____	0 . 7 . 6
Carts to the Custom-house, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. <i>per</i> Barrel,	_____	0 . 6 . 1
Carts for Hhds. to the Baker's, and to the Custom-house,	_____	0 . 3 . 4
For 10 Hhds. 25 s. and Cooperage, Hoops and Heading, 16 s.	_____	2 . 1 . 0
Porters and Shipping,	_____	0 . 3 . 4

l. 6 . 5 . 9
l. 1 . 9 . 5

Supposing the Ex^o Current to be 10 *per* Cent. in favour of *England*; pray what Sum may Mr. *Sharp* at *Dublin* draw for on *London*, on Account of the Factory above?

To my Commission at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *per* Cent. ————

l. _____

Errors excepted,

per *Isaac Sharp*.

Answer, l. 54 . 17 . 3

[Invoyce or Factory] is the Account of Cost, Custom, Provision, Charges, &c. of Goods, sent from a Merchant or Factor, to his Correspondent or Employer, beyond Sea.

[Commission or Provision] is an Allowance to the Factor, for his Pains in doing Business for his Employer.

Invoyce

INVOYCE from JAMAICA.

Port Royal in Jamaica, Nov. 15. 174 .

Invoyce of 5 Barrels of Indigo, 5 Hhds. of Pymiento, and 5 Hhds. of Sugar, ship'd on board the *Lyon*, *William Jones* Master; for Accompt and Risque of *Nath. Owen*, Merchant in *London*, being mark'd and number'd as under. Contents, Cofts and Charges, viz.

Indigo, 5 Barrels.



N^o. 142
1. 143
— 146
to 152
— 173
5

756 lb. Nt. at 2 s. 1 d. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. ————— l.

Pymiento, 5 Hogheads.

N^o. Gr. 432 Tr. 84 lb.
1. 396 72 Gr. 2026
— 410 81 Tr. 389
to 376 70
— 412 82 Nt. 1637 at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. ————— l.
5. 2026 389

Sugar, 5 Hogheads.

Cwt. qr. lb.

Gr. 52 . 1 . 20
Tr. 8 . 2 . 0

Nt. 43 . 3 . 20 at 24 s. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. ————— l.

Charges, viz.

To Coft of 5 Barrels and 10 Hogheads ————— 4 . 7 . 9
To Storage, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent. ————— 5 . 4 . 11
To Commiffion, at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent. ————— 10 . 19 . 7

Errors excepted, $\frac{1}{2}$ Edwin and Sandcroft.

l. 230 . 10 . 10

Note, In the American Plantations, 100 lb. is their Cwt.

RECRE-



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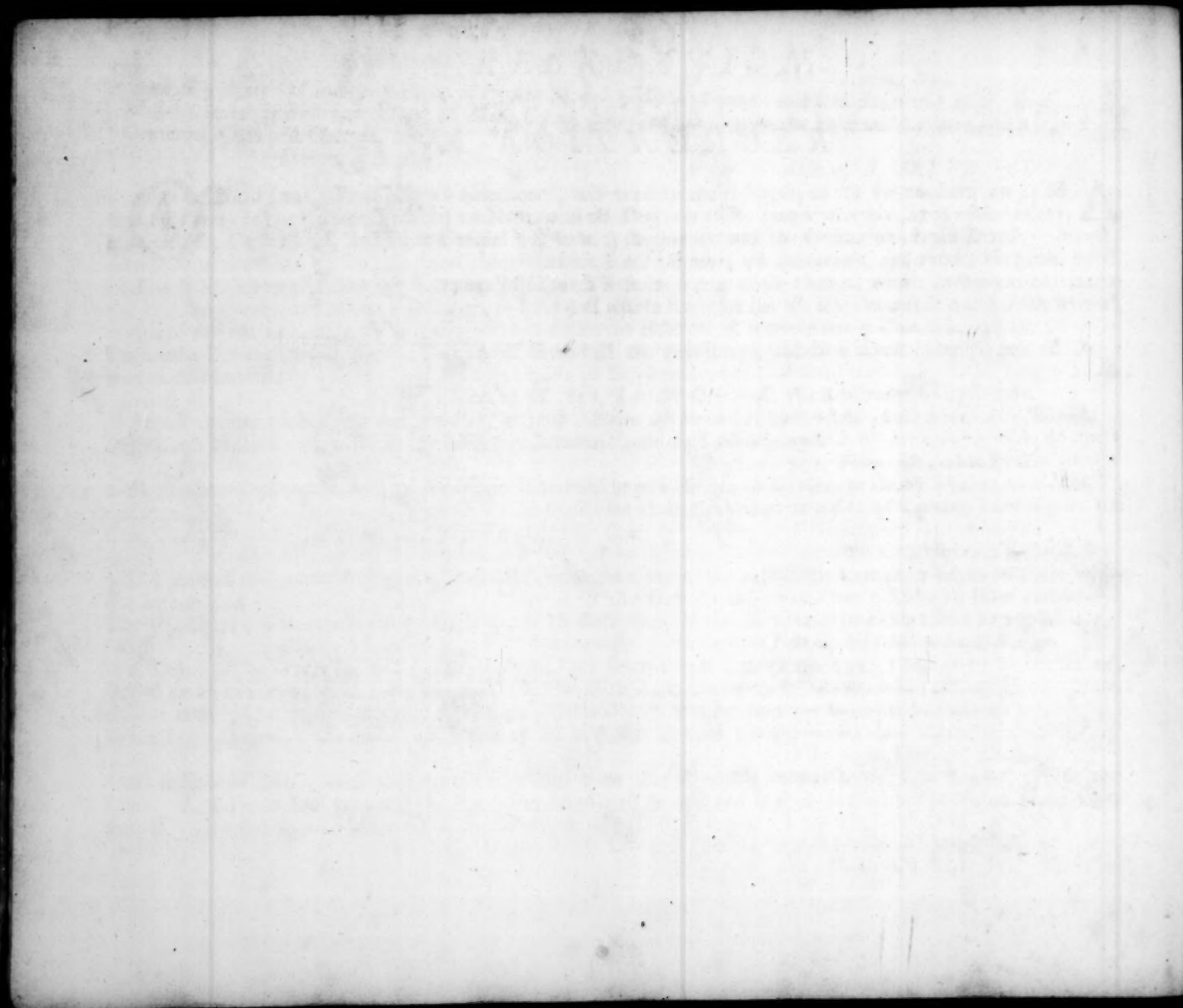
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RECREATION XV.

1 **A** Bond was made on the 7th of *August* 1713, at 6 per Cent. per Annum for the Sum of 1114 *l.* 10 *s.* On the 11th of *May* 1718, 140 *l.* was paid off, and a fresh Bond enter'd into for the Remainder at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. per Annum. At the Time the Interest of this last was 21 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d.* there was paid off 87 *l.* 11 *s.* 9 *d.* The old Bond being then taken up, a new one was given for the Residue; which being paid off on the 11th of *September* 1724, the Bond-owner took no more than 1409 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d.* in full Payment. At what Rate then did he take Interest per Cent. per Annum upon the last Renewal of the Bond?

Answer, 2 *l.* 9 *s.* 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*

2 *A. B.* and *C.* will trench a Field in 12 Days; *B. C.* and *D.* in 14; *C. D.* and *A.* will do it in 15; and *D. A.* and *B.* in 18: In what Time will it be done by all of them together, and by each of them singly?

Answer, Together in 10,83 Days. By *A.* in 47,848. *B.* 38,969. *C.* in 27,194. *D.* in 111,176 Days.

3 *A.* at *Paris*, draws on *B.* of *London* 1200 Crowns, at 55 *d.* Sterl. $\frac{1}{4}$ Crown, for the Value whereof, *B.* draws again on *A.* at 56 *d.* Sterl. $\frac{1}{4}$ Crown, besides reckoning Commission $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ Cent. Did *A.* get or lose by this Transaction, and what?

Answer, He got 15 Crowns $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*

4 *Amsterdam* changes on *London*, at 34 *s.* 4 *d.* $\frac{1}{4}$ Pound Sterl. and on *Lisbon*, at 52 *d.* Flem. for 400 Reas: How then ought the Exchange to go between *London* and *Lisbon*?

Answer, 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* Sterl. for 1000 Reas.

5 *A* Druggist has by him 4 Sorts of Green Tea, viz. of 5 *s.* 6 *s.* 8 *s.* and 9 *s.* $\frac{1}{4}$ Pound: Out of these he is inclin'd to mix up a Tub, containing Nt. a Hundred and a half, so as to make the Commodity worth 7 *s.* the Pound: In what Proportion must those Tea's be taken?

Answer, Either 42 *lb.* of each; or else 28 *lb.* of those of 8 *s.* and 6 *s.* with double that Quantity of the other two Sorts: And in Truth as many Answers may be found to this Proposition, as there are different Ways of alligating properly the Prices of the Goods propos'd. The Judgment of the Trader will however rather appear in consulting the Quality of his Goods, in order to the making an agreeable Mixture of them, than in taking any Direction from their Price or Value.

6 *A.* has 100 Reams of Paper, at 8 *s.* ready Money, which in Barter he sets down at 10 *s.* *B.* sensible of this, has Pamphlets at 6 *d.* a Piece, ready Money, which he adequately charges, and insists besides on $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Price of those he parts with in Specie: What Number of the Books is he to deliver in lieu of *A.*'s Paper; what Cash will make good the Difference; and how much is *B.* the Gainer by this Affair?

Answer, They deal upon the *Par* for $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Paper, for which *B.* delivers 1200 Pamphlets; by the other $\frac{1}{4}$ or 400, rated at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* which cost him $\frac{1}{4}$ of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* less, or 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* a Piece, he clears 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* $\frac{1}{4}$ Book. 5 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.* in all.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
JANUARY 1900

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
FROM THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

WE, THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO,
DO HEREBY RESOLVE THAT

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
SHOULD BE

IN THE

OF

THE

THE

THE



INVOYCE from HOLLAND.

Amsterdam, Jan. 10. 1745

Invoyce, of Factory, of 10 Ps. of Holland, 10 Ps. of Cambrick, 9 Ps. of Ghentish Cloth, taken by me *Janas Diligent*, aboard the *Jeshab*, *Thomas Cock*, Master; for the proper Account and Risque of *Henry Porter*, Merchant in London, under the Mark of Margin: Contents, Costs and Charges, viz.

10 Ps. of Holland.

N ^o .	Qt.
1.	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
—	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
—	32
to	31
—	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
5,	—

N ^o .	Qt.
6.	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
—	32
—	34
to	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
—	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
10	—

5 Ps. Qt.

Ditto

Gil. St.

In all 321 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ells at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ell.

9 Ps. of Cambrick, Qt. 124 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ells Flem. at 1 Gil. 3 Stiv. of Ell.

9 Ps. of Ghenting, Qt. 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ells Flem. at 19 Stiv. of Ell.

CHARGES.

To Custom and Brokerage of the Hollands, 3 Gil. of Ps.

To Charges in buying

To Custom of Cambrick and Ghentings

To Sledage and Boatage

To Warehouse Room

To Average and Portage

Gil. St.

30 . 0

2 . 5

19 . 11

3 . 10

4 . 3

1 . 11

61 . 6 . 0

To my Commission, at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ of Cent.

20 . 11 . 5

Flor.

What Sterl. shall Mr. Porter charge himself with, on Account of the said Invoyce, Ex^o. at 34 s. 6 d. for 20 s. Sterl.

Errors excepted,

Anfw. l. 79 . 9 . 9

From your humble Servant,

Janas Diligent.

M 2

An

An Account of SALES.

Port Royal, in Jamaica, Anno 174 .

An Account of Sales of 2765 Ells of brown Ozenbrigs; 1112 Yards of blue Hertfords; 2 Ps. of black Cloth, Qt. 39 Yards; 40 Pair of Stockings; and 175 Ells of Bag Holland, receiv'd from on board the *Lion*, Capt. Banister Master, from London, on Account of Mr. Edward Lucky, is ——— Dr.

	l.	s.	d.
To Portage of <i>Ditto</i> , _____	1.	0.	17. 6
To Commission on Sales, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent. _____	12.	16.	9
To Storage, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent. _____	5.	9.	1
		19.	3. 4
To Mr. <i>E. Lucky</i> his Account current, for the Nt. Proceed, bad Debts excepted. _____	237.	11.	11
	l.		

INVOICE from PORTUGAL.

Oporto, Mar. 11. 174 .

Invoice of Wine, laden $\frac{1}{2}$ Nich. Strong, and Owen Jamyn, on board the *Savanna*, John Snap, Master, for Account of P. Lilly and Comp. and consign'd to Paul Ludolph and Comp. in Dantzick.

	Mill.	Reas.
P To Cost of 10 Pipes of Wine, bought of Anth. de Minas, at 16 M. $\frac{1}{2}$ Pipe, —————	160.	000
To Custom, at 1055 Reas $\frac{1}{2}$ Pipe, —————	10.	550
To Trimming, &c. at 400 Reas, —————	4.	000
To Primage, at 60 Reas $\frac{1}{2}$ Pipe, —————	6.	600
To Brokage, at $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent. —————	0.	876
To Commission, at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent. —————	5.	280
To Port-Charges of the said Ship, —————	6.	380
Ex ^o 40 Reas for 3 d. —————		
	187.	680
Errors excepted,		
Anfw. l. 58 . 13 Sterl.		

 $\frac{1}{2}$ Nich. Strong, and Owen Jamyn.

[Primage and Average] are small Allowances made to the Master and Mariners of a Ship, at Lading, [Average] also the Contribution of Insurers, in Case of Loss; and sometimes the Assessment made upon the rest of the Lading, to make good that Part, which the Sailors cast over Board, in Strefs of Weather, for the Security of the whole.

Contra

On the 1st day of May, 1944, at the City of New York, New York, I, the undersigned, being duly sworn, depose and say that the following is a true and correct copy of the report of the investigation conducted by me on the above date, to-wit:

CHARGE

14

15

The investigation conducted by me on the above date, to-wit: the 1st day of May, 1944, at the City of New York, New York, has resulted in the following findings:

1915-1916
The American Medical Association
has been organized since 1880
and has been the leading
organization of the medical
profession in the United States
since that time. It has been
the leading organization of the
medical profession in the United
States since that time.

The American Medical Association
has been the leading organization
of the medical profession in the
United States since that time.
It has been the leading
organization of the medical
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It has been the leading
organization of the medical
profession in the United States
since that time.

An Account of SALES.

93

Port-Royal in Jamaica, Anno. 174

Contra.

By Benjamin Eaton, sold him 2765 Ells of Ozenbrigs, Yards, at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. $\frac{1}{2}$ Yard, _____
 By 1112 Yards of blue Linens, sold ditto, at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. $\frac{1}{2}$ Yard, _____
 By James Smart, for 39 Yards of Cloth sold him, at 15 s. $\frac{1}{2}$ Yard, _____
 By Lawrence Nunke, sold him 40 Pair of Hose, at 7 s. 10 d. $\frac{1}{2}$ Pair, _____
 By Ditto. for 175 Ells of Bag-Holland, at 6 s. 3 d. $\frac{1}{2}$ Ell. _____

Errors excepted, Apr. 16. 174
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Your humble Servant,

James Bradshaw.

INVOICE from SPAIN

Laus Deo, in Cadix, the 5th of Oct. 174

Invoice of one Barrel Cont. one Seron of Cascarilla, ship'd on Board the Sevilla-Merchant, Capt. Jonathan Braddel, Commander, for Accompt and Risque, as $\frac{1}{2}$ Advice; and go consign'd to Mr. Abraham Randal, Merchant in London. the Mark as $\frac{1}{2}$ Margin, to Cost, &c.

D.

Ry. Pl.

R

One Seron, Qt. Netto, 209 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of Cascarilla, at 9 Ps. $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. _____
 To Dispatch 4 Ps. $\frac{1}{2}$, is, _____ 32
 To Portage to the House, and Boats, _____ 4
 To Boat-hire, Aboard, _____ 8
 To Brokerage, at $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent. _____ 39 $\frac{1}{2}$
 To my Commission, at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent. _____ 37 $\frac{1}{2}$

W

At 8 Ryals of Plate, $\frac{1}{2}$ Ps. of $\frac{1}{2}$, what does the whole amount to, Ex^o. at 52 d. Sterl. $\frac{1}{2}$ Ps. of $\frac{1}{2}$?

Answ. l. 420 . 10 . 10 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Errors excepted,
 James Langlow.

[Brokerage] is an Allowance to the Broker, to bring Persons to buy or sell Goods, &c.
 [To Balance an Accompt] is to make the Total of the D^r. and Cr^t. sides alike.

Invoice

INVOYCE from FRANCE.

Bordeaux, the 20th of Oct. 174 .

Invoyce of $\frac{1}{2}$ a Tun of Wine, and 20 Ps. of Prunes, ship'd on the *Canary-Merchant*, *John King*, Master, for the
 Account of *Valentine Austin*, Merchant in *London*, mark'd as in the Margin. *Liv. Sol. Den.*

To 2 Hhds of *Graves* Claret, at 50 Cr. $\frac{1}{2}$ Tun, 75 . 0 . 0
 To 20 Ps. of Prunes, bought of *Mr. Fart* and *Comp.* Cont. *viz.*

N^o 1. 1000 lb. N^o 11. 955 lb. Tr. $97 \frac{1}{2}$ lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ Cask.

2. <u>1000</u>	12. <u>960</u>	
3. <u>1000</u>	13. <u>960</u>	
4. <u>1005</u>	14. <u>955</u>	lb.
5. <u>990</u>	15. <u>900</u>	10 Qt.
6. <u>995</u>	16. <u>925</u>	D.
7. <u>955</u>	17. <u>950</u>	
8. <u>1045</u>	18. <u>981</u>	Gr.
9. <u>1000</u>	19. <u>930</u>	Tr.
10. <u>1000</u>	20. <u>1040</u>	liv. sol. den.

lb. 17596 Nt. at 2 . 17 . 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Quintal.

CHARGES.

To Custom and Brokerage of Wine, 20 liv. $\frac{1}{2}$ Tun, <u>10 . 0 . 0</u>	
To Charges in buying, 15 sol. $\frac{1}{2}$ Tun, <u>0 . 7 . 6</u>	
To Sledage and Boatage of the said Wine, <u>0 . 15 . 0</u>	
To Custom of Prunes, liv. 4 . 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ps. <u>95 . 0 . 0</u>	
To Sledage and Boatage, 9 sol. $\frac{1}{2}$ Ps. <u>9 . 0 . 0</u>	
To the Ship Broker, for the Prunes, 10 sol. $\frac{1}{2}$ Tun, <u>4 . 17 . 9</u>	
To Average and Poor's Box, 27 sol. $\frac{1}{2}$ Tun, Gr. <u>13 . 3 . 10</u>	

R

What *SterL* is *Mr. Austin* to charge himself
 with, on Account of this Factory, at $57 \frac{1}{2}$ d.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cr. And what ought the Prunes to weigh
 at *London*, the Kintal or 100 l. *Bordeaux*, be-
 ing 110 at *London*?

Answ. l. 58 . 2 . 8 Cwt. 172 . 3 . 7

To my Commission, at $2 \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent. 17 . 17 . 6

Liv.

Errors excepted.

Leon Mouson

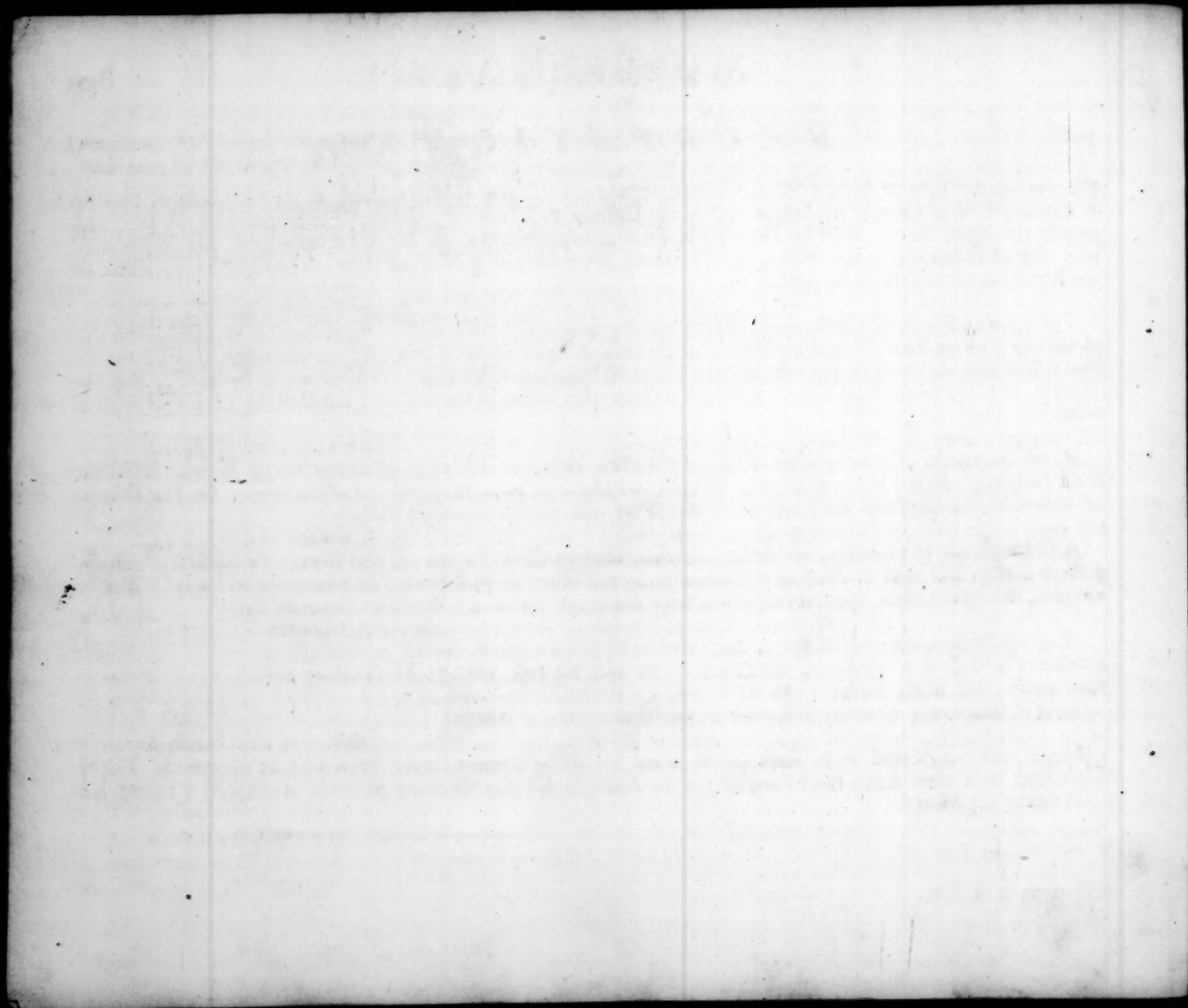
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[95]

R E C R E A T I O N XVI.

- 1 IF during the Tide of Ebb, a Wherry should set out from *London Westward*, and at the same Instant, another should put off at *Chertsey* for *London*, taking the Distance by Water at 34 Miles: The Stream forwards this, and retards the other, say $2\frac{1}{2}$ Miles an Hour: The Boats are equally laden, the Rowers equally good, and in the ordinary way of Working, in still Water, would proceed at the Rate of 5 Miles an Hour: The Question is, where in the River the two Boats would meet?

Answer $8\frac{1}{2}$ Miles from *London*.

- 2 There are 2 Pieces of Clock-work, which running with a Fly, will each of them lower a Weight uniformly, to the depth of 35 Feet: The first Weight, or *A*, descends $\frac{1}{2}$ of an Inch in an Hour; and when 'tis let down 12 Feet: The second, or *B*, is put off, and the Train of Wheels belonging to this Machine, is so order'd, that the Weights will be, in the same Level, 100 Inches before they come to the Bottom: the Velocity of *B*'s Descent is requir'd?

Answer $2\frac{1}{4}$ Inches $\frac{1}{2}$ Hour.

- 3 *A*. and *B*. truck, *A*. has 14 Cwt. 8 lb. of *Farnham* Hops, at 2 l. 19 s. $\frac{1}{2}$ Cwt. but in Barter, insists on three Guineas. *B*. has Wine worth 6 s. $\frac{1}{2}$ Gall. which he raises in Proportion to *A*'s demand. On the Balance *A*. received but a Hoghead and a half of Wine: Pray what had he in ready Money.

Answer 16 l. 2 s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.

- 4 A Cistern holds 103 Gallons, and being brim full, has two Cocks to run off the Water; by the first of which, a three Gallon Pail will be filled in 60 Seconds; by the other in 75 Seconds: In what time will this Cistern be emptied, thro' both these Apertures together, supposing the Efflux of the Water all along the same?

Answer 19 Minutes, $4\frac{1}{2}$ Seconds.

- 5 *A*. of *Amsterdam*, owes *B*. of *Paris*, 2000 Florins of current Specie, which he is to remit him, by Order, the Exchange $90\frac{1}{2}$ d. *Flem. de Banco*, $\frac{1}{2}$ Crown of 60 Solz *Tournais*, the *Agio* of the Bank being $4\frac{1}{2}$ Cent. better than Specie; but when this was to be negotiated, the Exchange was down at $89\frac{1}{2}$ d. $\frac{1}{2}$ Crown, and the *Agio*, let us suppose, rais'd to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent. What did *B*. get by this Turn of Affairs?

Answer 10 Cr. 18 s. 9 d.

- 6 Sound, not interrupted, is by Experiments found uniformly to move about 1150 Feet in a Second of Time: How long then after firing the Warning-gun in *Hyde-Park*, may the same be heard at *Highgate*, taking the Distance at $5\frac{1}{2}$ Miles?

Answer 23 Seconds, 54 Thirds.

- 7 If I see the Flash of a Piece of Ordnance, fir'd by a Vessel in Distress at Sea, which happens, we'll suppose, nearly at the Instant of its going off, and hear the Report a Minute and 3 Seconds afterwards: How far is she off, reck'ning for the Passage of Sound, as before?

Answer 13 Miles, 5 Furl. and 31 Poles, nearly.

- 8 The Quantity of Matter contain'd in all Spheres, is directly in Proportion to the Cubes of their Diameters; if then a Bullet of Cast-iron, 4 Inches Diameter, weighs experimentally 9 lb. what is the Difference of the Weight of one that is $13\frac{1}{2}$ Inches, and another that is no more than $7\frac{1}{2}$ Inches?

Answer About 287 lb.

- 9 If the Diameter of the Earth is 7970 Miles, of the Moon 2170 Miles, supposing them both to be exact Spheres, as they are not: what Comparison is there between them in Point of Magnitude?

Answer The Earth is 49,5446 times bigger than the Moon.

- 10 A. and B. on opposite Sides of a Wood 134 Toises about. They begin to go round it both the same way at the same Instant of Time, A. goes 11 Toises in 2 Minutes, and B. 17 in 3: The Question is how many times will they surround this Wood before the nimbler overtakes the slower?

Answer 17 times.

- 11 There are three Orders of Leavers, or three Varieties, wherein Weights, Props and Moving-Powers may be differently applied to the Vectis, or inflexible Bar, in order to effect Mechanical Operations in a convenient Manner. The first hath the Power placed at one of its Ends, the Weight to be raised is put at the other, and the Prop is somewhere between. A Leaver of the second Order, has the Power also at one End, the Prop is fixed directly at the other, and the Weight somewhere between them. Where the Prop is planted at one End of the Bar, the Weight at the other, and the Moving-Force is applied somewhere between, 'tis then a Leaver of the third Order.

If a Leaver, 40 effective Inches long, will by a certain Power, thrown successively thereon, in 13 Hours, raise a Weight 104 Foot: In what time will 2 other Leavers, each 18 effective Inches long, raise an equal Weight 73 Foot; the Force of streight Leavers being in a direct Proportion of their Lengths?

Answer 10 Hours $8\frac{1}{2}$ Min.

- 12 A Leaver of the first Order equally divided, and justly poised, is the Balance-Beam: To this, if a Power be applied at one End, 'twill always move an equal Weight at the other. In like manner, a Leaver equally poised, and unequally divided, having a Power applied at one End, will move a Weight at the other which will be reciprocally proportionable to the Distances of those Ends from the Fulcrum, or Point supported: Of this kind is the Steel-yard. What Weight then hung on, at 70 Inches distance from the Prop of this Machine, will equipoise a Hoghead of Tobacco of $9\frac{1}{2}$ Cwt. freely suspended at two Inches distance on the contrary Side?

Answer $30\frac{1}{10}$ lb.

- 13 Again: What Weight will a Fellow be able to raise, who presses with the Force of a Hundred and a half, on the End of an equipoised Hand-spike 100 Inches long, which is to meet with a convenient Prop, exactly $7\frac{1}{2}$ Inches above the nether End of that Machine?

Answer 2072 lb.

In

344

61

- 14 In giving Directions for making an *Italian Chair*, the Shafts whereof were settled at 11 Foot, between the Axle-Tree, whereon the principal Bearing is, and the Back-band, by Means of which the Weight is partly thrown upon the Horse; a Dispute arose whereabouts on the Shafts the Centre of the Body of this Machine should be fix'd. The Coach-Maker advis'd this to be done at 30 Inches from the Axle: Others were of Opinion, that at 24 'twou'd be a sufficient Incumbrance to the Horse. Now, admitting the two Passengers, with their Baggage, ordinarily to weigh 2 *Cwt.* a-piece, and the Body of the Vehicle to be about 70 *lb.* more: Pray what will the Beast, in both those Cases, be made to bear, more than the Harnes; observing only that these Shafts are no other than Leavers of the second Order, and that the Weight to be supported will always be reciprocally as the Distance of the Centre of the Machine's Gravity shall be from the Prop and Moving Power?

Answer, 117 $\frac{1}{11}$ *lb.* in the former, and 94 $\frac{1}{11}$ *lb.* in the second Case.

- 15 A Person with a Hand-spike 100 Inches long, is said, in the last Proposition save one, by bearing on the upper End on't, with the Force of 168 *lb.* to sustain 2072 *lb.* at the other, a convenient Prop being pitched 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Inches above it. If now we change the Nature of the Leaver, and bearing on the Pavement with the nether End, we suppose the Weight to be moved, presses at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Inches, or where the Prop in the other Case was fixed, and the Hand lifting at the upper End with the Force of 168 *lb.* as before; the Question is, what Difference there will be in point of Power, between these different Applications of the same Leaver?

Answer, The Power gain'd in either Case will be as 37 to 3, exactly the same. A Person is capable indeed generally of lifting more than his own Weight: The latter Application seems to be the more advantageous on that Account; but when equal Forces are applied to Leavers of the first two Orders, *ceteris paribus*, equal Effects will be produced.

- 16 A Water-wheel turns a Crank, working 3 Pumps, fixed just 6 Foot from the Joint or Pin, by which their several Leavers, each 9 Foot in Length, are fasten'd, for sake of the intended Motion, at one End; the Suckers of the Pumps being work'd by the other, shews them to be Leavers of the third Order. Now, I wou'd know what the Length of the Stroke in each of the Barrels will be, if the Crank be made to play just 9 Inches round its Centre?

Answer, 27 Inches.

- 17 Once more: With what Force ought that Water-wheel to be driven, which, circumstanced as above, raises 3 Cubic Foot of Water at every Revolution of the Wheel, each experimentally weighing 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ *lb.* *Avirdupoiz*, the Friction included?

Answer, Without forcing it any higher, the Lift must be 281 $\frac{1}{2}$ *lb.*

- 18 A Weight of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *lb.* laid on the Shoulder of a Man, is no greater a Burthen to him, than its absolute Weight, or 24 Ounces: What difference will he feel, between the said Weight applied, near his Elbow, at 12 Inches from the Shoulder, and in the Palm of his Hand, 28 Inches therefrom; and how much must his Muscles draw to support it at Right Angles; that is, having his Arm extended right out?

Answer 24 *lb.* *Avirdupoiz*.

INVOICE from ITALY.

Factory of the Cost and Charges of one hundred Barrels of Anchovies, ship'd on Board the *Tortois*, Capt. *James Snat*, for Accompt of Mr. *Samuel Tanqueray*, of London, Merchant; and consign'd himself, under Mark £ Margin.

		Liv.	Sol.	Den.
To prime Cost of said 100 Barrels of Anchovies, at Ps. $\frac{5}{8}$ £ Bar. $2\frac{1}{4}$		1650	-	-
To Portage and Ware-house,	Liv. 6 . 0 . 0			
To Jessing with Cooper's Pains,	15 . 0 . 0			
To Ware-house Room and Leviation,	25 . 0 . 0			
To Portage and Boatage aboard,	20 . 0 . 0			
To Brokerage, $\frac{1}{8}$ £ Cent.	8 . 5 . 0			
To Primage,	5 . 0 . 0			

To my Provision, 3 £ Cent. — 79 : 5 - -
51 : 17 . 6

Livorn, Nov. 26. 174 :

Liv.

At 115 Solz £ Ps. of $\frac{5}{8}$, for how much Sterl. may
Mr. *Tanqueray* credit his Factor, Ex^o at 4 s. 6 d. Sterl.
 £ Ps. of $\frac{5}{8}$?

Errors Excepted.

Answ. l. 69 . 13 . 11

£ Emanuel Lutzena.

[Italy changes upon the Dollar, containing at Leghorn 6 Livres; at Genoa but 5.]

A LETTER of ADVICE; to Mess. *Edw. Martin* and *Tho. Harvey*.

Sirs,

Hamburgb, Apr. 10. 174 .

THIS is to advise you, that I have ship'd on Board the *Marigold*, *John Getalk*, Master; 10 Rolls of Ozna-brigs; 25 Barrels of Mumi; and 16 Cwt. of Latten Wire, for your proper Accompt and Risque; amounting to, as £ inclos'd Invoice, 5833 Marks *Lubeck*, at 16 s. *Lubeck* each Mark. Ex^o. at 152 s. *Lubeck*, for 20 s. Sterl. from,

This Consignment makes in Sterl: l. 614

Your humble Servant,

James Fermin.

Invoice,



INVOICE from LONDON.

99

Invoice, or Factory of 6 Hhds. of Tobacco; and 3 Bales of Woollen Cloth, ship'd on board the *Streights-Merchant*, *Theophilus Throughpaid* Master, for the proper Accompt and Risque of *Nicol. Neapolitano*, Merchant in *Leghorn*, and consign'd himself, mark'd and number'd as under. Contents, Costs, and Charges, viz.

Best bright Tobacco, 6 Hhds, viz.

Cwt. qr. lb.					qr. lb.		Cwt. qr. lb.					qr. lb.				
N ^o 1.	Qt.	2	3	7	Tr.	2	14	N ^o 4.	Qt.	4	1	27	Tr.	3	4	
2.	—	3	1	10	—	2	20	5.	—	2	2	20	—	2	10	
3.	—	3	3	0	—	2	0	6.	—	5	2	10	—	3	12	
		9	3	17		1	3	6		12	3	1		2	0	26
		12	3	1										1	3	6

Total, Gr. 22 . 2 . 18
4 . 0 . 4

Tot. Tr. Cwt. 4 . 0 . 4

Cwt. 18 . 2 . 14 Suttle, 2086
Tr. Tret, 80

lb. 2006 Nt. at $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. $\frac{1}{4}$ Pound. l.

Cloth, 3 Bales, viz.

N^o 27, 28, 29. Qt. each 10 short Cloths, at 12 l. $\frac{1}{4}$ Cloth. l.

Charges, viz.

NN

To Custom of all	l. 53 . 18 . 6
To Cost of 3 Wrappers,	0 . 10 . 6
Brokerage, at $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ Cent.	2 . 2 . 3
Storage,	1 . 0 . 0
Cartage and Portorage,	0 . 10 . 6

To my Commission, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ Cent, 12 . 0 . 4

Laus Deo, London, Aug. 4. 174 .

Errors excepted, l.

N 2

$\frac{1}{4}$ Ship's Husband.

ACCOMPTS CURRENT.

Bordeaux, Anno 174

Mr. Valentine Austin,

Dr.

Liv. Sol. Den.

Oct. 20.	To Cost and Charges of 20 Ps. of Prunes, with $\frac{1}{2}$ Tun of Wine, ship'd of the Canary-Merchant, John King, Master, as of Invoice sent	732	13	10
	To my Bill of 70 Cr. 5 Sol. remitted him on Mr. John Strong, at $1\frac{1}{2}$ Ufance, at 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.			
	of Cr. is,	210	5	0
Dec. 7.	To Cost and Charges of 10 Ps. of Brandy, ship'd of Edward Shaw, as of Invoice,	1291	1	6
Jan. 10.	To Cost and Charges of one Tierce of White-Wine, $\frac{1}{2}$ Hhd. of Vinegar, ship'd on the True-Love of Yarmouth, Nich. Rope, Master,	44	15	0
	To Postage of Letters to this Day,	1	16	0
Feb. 16.	To Balance transfer'd to your Credit in new Accompt,	18	4	8

Errors excepted, Liv. 2298 . 16 . 3

Mr. Anthony Fountain,

Dr.

		Cwt.	qr.	lb.	
174					
Mar. 26.	To Raisins, 19 Barrels,	wt. 72	2	3	Nt. at l. 1 . 16 . 0 — l.
Apr. 5.	To Figs, 12 Barrels,	9	3	14	1 . 4 . 6 —
	17. To Sugar, 3 Hhds.	31	2	12	1 . 12 . 6 —
Jun. 16.	To Currans, 3 Butts,	64	1	0	1 . 16 . 8 —
Jul. 11.	To Tobacco, 5 Hhds.	17	1	15	5 . 10 . 7 —
Aug. 5.	To Wormseed, 1 Bale,	15	2	22	2 . 14 . 6 —

l.

[To Consign Goods] Is when a Merchant, or Factor, sends Goods directed to his Correspondent or Employer.
 [An Accompt of Sales] Specifies the Sale of Goods receiv'd from your Employer, with the Charges on Receipt, and their Net Proceed.

Bordeaux,



ACCOMPTS CURRENT.

101

Bordeaux, Anno 174 .

Contra ----- Cr.

Liv. Sol. Den.

Oct. 30.	By my Bill on him in Favour of Mr. Francis Amot, of 312 Cr. 11 Sol. at 2 Usance,			
	at 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ d Cr. -----	936	11	0
Dec. 14.	By his Remittance at 10 Days Sight, of 270 Cr. on Messieurs Power and Jean Laroon,	810	0	0
15.	By his Remittance, at eight Days Sight, 185 Cr. on Mr. Richard Lee, of Rochel,			
	negotiated at $\frac{1}{2}$ d Cent. loss with Mr. Strange, -----	552	5	0

The 19th of Feb. 174 .

Liv. 2298 . 16 . 0

By your humble Servant,

Leonard Mousen.

Contra ----- Cr.

174 .				
Apr. 19.	By Cash, receiv'd of Capt. John Marlow, -----	L	45	16 . 10
May 16.	By ditto, for a Bill of 419 Guilders, Exchange at 34 s. 6 d. Fl. -----			
19.	By a Bill of 957 Liv. 10 Sol. Exchange, at 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. d Crown. -----			
Jun. 14.	By Cash, receiv'd of Mr. Richard Perry, -----	104	15	7
24.	By a Bank of England-Note, -----	76	10	0
	By Balance due to me, -----	107	2	4

L.

[An Accompt Current] is that, wherein your Correspondent is made D^r. for whatever he ought to make good or allow, and C^r. for what ought to be allow'd or made good to him; and is an Accompt that sums up the Heads of your Dealing with him, and decides how Affairs stand betwixt you, to the Time of its being made out.

R E C R E A T I O N XVII.

IT is conceived, that the Effects or Degrees of *Light*, *Heat*, and *Attraction*, are reciprocally proportional to the Squares of their Distances from the Centre, whence they are propagated: Supposing then, the Earth to be 81000000 Miles distant from the Sun, I would know at what Distance from him another Body must be plac'd, so as to receive *Light* and *Heat*, double to that of the Earth?

Answer, 57275650 Miles nearly.

Suppose, with Dr. *Keil*, the Distance of the Sun to be from us, 115 of his Diameters: How much hotter is it then at the Surface of the Sun, than under our Equator?

Answer, By 13225 Degrees.

The Distance between the Earth and Sun is accounted 81000000 of Miles; the Distance between *Jupiter* and the Sun 424000000 of Miles: The Degree of *Light* and *Heat*, receiv'd by *Jupiter*, compar'd with that of the Earth, is requir'd?

Answer, $\frac{6561}{179276}$, or about $\frac{1}{27}$ of the Earth's *Light* and *Heat*.

Mercury, the nearest of the Planets to the Source of *Heat*, *Light* and *Life*, in our System appointed, the Sun is about 32 Millions of Miles from him; *Saturn*, the remotest of the Planets, is usually distant about 777 Millions of Miles: What Comparison or Proportion is there between the Solar Influences on these two Bodies?

Answer, As 1024 to 603729.

A certain Body on the Surface of the Earth, weighs 112 *lb*. the Question is, whether this Body must be carried, that it may weigh but 10 *lb*.

Answer, To 3,3466 Semi-diameters from the Earth's Centre.

If a Body weighs 16 Ounces upon the Surface of the Earth, what will its Weight be 50 Miles above it, taking the Earth's Diameter at 7970 *English* Miles?

Answer, 15 Ounces, 9 Dr. $\frac{452507}{811149}$.

The less porous a Body is, the greater its Density; now the Moon's Density or Compactness, is to that of the Earth, as 123 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 100: What Proportion then is there between the Quantity of Matter in the Earth, and that in the Moon?

Answer, There is 40 $\frac{117}{1666}$ times more Matter in the Earth, than in the Moon.

The Cubic Inch of Marble is 1,5688 *Oz. Avoirdupois*; what Difference is there, in point of Weight, between a Figure, containing a solid Foot and half of Stone, and another of equal Dimensions in Brass, 4,63 Ounces whereof make a Cubic Inch?

Answer, Cwt. 4 : 1 : 19

The

2004-10-10

WATERBURY

WATERBURY, VERMONT

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The Sum Total of any Rank of Numbers equally increasing, is found by multiplying the Sum of the first and last, by half the Number of Terms.

How many Strokes do the Clocks of *Venice* (which go on to 24 o'Clock) strike in the Compass of a Natural Day?

Answer, 300.

The Length of my Garden is 94 Feet; now if Eggs be laid along the Pavement a Foot asunder, and be fetch'd up singly to a Basket, remov'd one Foot from the last; how much Ground must be traverse that does it?

Answer, 1 Mile, 5 Furl. 21 Pol. $3\frac{1}{2}$ Feet.

By multiplying 16 Feet, the Descent of an heavy Body, near the Earth's Surface, in one Second of Time, by as many of the odd Numbers, beginning from Unity, as there are Seconds in any given Time, viz. by 1 for the first; 3 for the second; 5 for the third; 7 for the fourth, and so on; the Sum total will give the Space it has pass'd, any where on this Side the Centre of the Earth, in that Time: Suppose a Stone let go into an Abyss, should be stopp'd at the End of the 11th Second, after its Delivery, what Space would it have gone thro'?

Answer, 1936 Feet.

It may also be prov'd, that the Velocities acquir'd by Bodies in falling, are in Proportion to the Squares of the Times in which they fall. For Instance, let go 3 Bullets together; stop the first at one Second, it will have pass'd 16 Feet as before: Stop the next at the End of the second, it will have fallen four times 16 Feet, or 64; and stop the last at the third Second, and the Distance will be 144, or 9 times 16; and so forward.

What then is the Difference between the Depth of two Wells, into each of which, should a Stone be drop'd at the same Instant, one will meet with the Bottom at 6 Seconds, the other at 10?

Answer, Difference, 1024 Feet.

If a Stone be $19\frac{1}{2}$ Seconds, in descending from the Top of a Precipice to the Bottom; what is the Height of the same, according to the foregoing Canon?

Answer, 1014 Fathoms.

On the contrary; to determine in what Time a heavy Body will, by Vertue of its natural Tendency towards the Centre of the Earth, reach any Place assign'd, on this Side of the same; say, as 16 Feet are to the Square of one Second or 1, so is any given Distance, or to the Square of the Seconds requir'd.

In what Time will a Musquet-Ball, drop'd from the Top of *Salisbury Steeple*, said to be 400 Feet high, be at the Bottom?

Answer, 5 Seconds.

If a Hole could be bor'd through to the Centre of the Earth, and the half Diameter of this Planet was prov'd to be 3923 times 5000 Feet; in what Time, after the Delivery of a heavy Body on its Surface, would it arrive at its Centre?

Answer, 18 Min. 27 Sec. and $\frac{1}{2}$ nearly.

The

The Length of Pendulums are to one another reciprocally, as the Squares of the Number of their Vibrations, made in the same Space of Time. If then a Pendulum, 39,2 Inches long, in our Latitude, swings Seconds, or 60 times in a Minute; what Difference is there between the Length of one, that vibrates half Seconds, or 120 times in a Minute; and another, that swings double Seconds, or 30 times a Minute?

Answer, 12 Feet, 3 Inches.

Again; what Difference will there be in the Number of Vibrations, made by a Pendulum of 6 Inches long, and another of 12 Inches long, in an Hour's Time?

Answer, 2695,14.

Observ'd, that while a Stone was descending to measure the Depth of a Well, a String and Plumet (that from the Point of Suspension, or the Place where 'twas held, to the Centre of Oscillation, or that Part of the Bob, which being divided by a circular Line struck, from the Centre abovesaid, would divide it into two Parts of equal Weight) measur'd just 18 Inches; had made 8 Vibrations: Pray, what was the Depth, allowing (1150 Feet $\frac{1}{2}$ Second) for the Return of Sound to the Ear?

Answer, about 400 Feet.

The Sum Total of any Rank of Numbers, not equally progressive, but multiply'd from first to last, by one common Factor, may be universally found, by multiplying the last of the Terms, by the common Multiplier, and from the Product, deducting the first Term, divide the Remainder by the said Multiplier less 1; the Quotient will be the Total sought.

On *New Year's Day*, a Gentleman married, and receiv'd of his Father-in-Law a Guinea, on Condition, that he was to have a Present, on the first Day of every Month, for the first Year, which should be double still to what he had the Month before: What was the Lady's Portion?

Answer, 4299 *l.* 15 *s.*

One at a Country Fair had a mind to a String of 20 fine Horses; but not caring to take them at 20 Guineas a-head, the Jockey consented, that he should, if he thought good, pay but a single Farthing for the first, doubling it only to the 19th, and he'd give him the 20th into the Bargain: This being presently accepted, how were they sold?

Answer, at 27 *l.* 6 *s.* 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* each.

What is an Annuity, to expire in a dozen Years, worth, discounting 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent. $\frac{1}{2}$ Annum, by compound Interest?

Answer, 6 Years, 297 Days Purchase.

What ought a Man to give down, in ready Money, for the Reversion of 1000 *l.* a Year, to continue 20 Years on a Lease, which cannot commence till five Years are at an End, allowing the Purchaser Compound Interest at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent.

Answer, 857 *l.* : 0 : 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*

The

MEMORANDUM

TO : The President

FROM : The Secretary of State

SUBJECT: [Illegible]

DATE: [Illegible]

1. [Illegible]

2. [Illegible]

3. [Illegible]

4. [Illegible]

5. [Illegible]

6. [Illegible]

7. [Illegible]

8. [Illegible]

9. [Illegible]

10. [Illegible]

11. [Illegible]

12. [Illegible]

13. [Illegible]

14. [Illegible]

15. [Illegible]

16. [Illegible]

17. [Illegible]

18. [Illegible]

19. [Illegible]

20. [Illegible]

21. [Illegible]

22. [Illegible]

23. [Illegible]

24. [Illegible]

25. [Illegible]

The FORMS of certain LAW PRECEDENTS, which more frequently occur in the Way of Business.

An *English* BOND, to which may be put any CONDITION.

KNOW all Men by these Presents, That I [*Benjamin Bidfair* of *Stepney*, in the County of *Middlesex*, *Rope-Maker*] am held and firmly bound to [*William Wellmeant* of *Sutton-Colefield*, in the County of *Warwick*, Esq;] in one hundred Pounds, lawful Money of *Great Britain*; to be paid to the said [*William Wellmeant*] his certain Attorney, Executors or Administrators: For the Payment whereof, I bind my self, my Heirs, Executors and Administrators, firmly by these Presents: Seal'd with my Seal. Dated this [*first Day of September*] in the [*seventh*] Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord [*GEORGE THE SECOND*] by the Grace of God, of *Great Britain, France; and Ireland* [*KING*] Defender of the Faith, and so forth. And in the Year of our LORD [*one Thousand seven Hundred and Forty*].

A CONDITION for Money lent.

THE Condition of this Obligation is such, that if the above bounden [*Benjamin Bidfair*] his Heirs, Executors or Administrators, do well and truly pay, or cause to be paid, unto the above-mention'd [*William Wellmeant*] his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, the full Sum of [*fifty Pounds*] of good and lawful Money of *Great-Britain*, on the [*first Day of November*] next ensuing the Date hereof, with lawful Interest for the same; then this Obligation to be void, or else to remain in full Force,

Seal'd and Deliver'd (being first
legally Stamp'd) in Presence
of *A. B. C. D.*

Benjamin Bidfair, (L. S.)

When a Bond is given, in Consideration of the Value receiv'd, the Obligation is always to be made for double the Value in the Condition.

What is to be varied and made agreeable to Circumstances, is in these Precedents inserted between [] and in a different Character.

The Dates of legal Instruments, Sums of Money, and the Number of all other Things specified in them, must be written in Words at Length, never in Figures, for fear of Alterations. The Instruments themselves, as well as all Proceedings at Law, must be written wholly in English, according to a late Act of Parliament.

A CONDITION to stand to the AWARD of Arbitrators.

THE Condition of this Obligation is such, That if the above bounden [*Benjamin Bidfair of London, Merchant*] his Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, and every of them, do and shall in all Things, well and truly stand to, obey, abide by, perform, fulfil, and keep the Award, Order, Arbitrament, final End and Determination of [*Anthony Aimwell, and Michael Makepeace of London, Merchants*] Arbitrators indifferently nam'd, elected, and chosen, as well on the Part and Behalf of the above bounden [*Benjamin Bidfair*] as of the above named [*William Wellmeant*] to arbitrate, award, order, judge and determine of, and concerning all manner of Action and Actions, Cause and Causes of Actions, Suits, Bills, Bonds, Specialties, Judgments, Executions, Extents, Accompts, Debts, Dues, Sum and Sums of Money, Controversies, Trespases, Damages and Demands whatsoever; at any time or times heretofore had, made, moved, brought, commenced, sued, prosecuted, done, suffered, committed, or depending by or between the said Parties, so as the Award may be made and given up in Writing, under their Hands and Seals, ready to be deliver'd to the said Parties, on or before the [*first of February next ensuing the Date hereof.*] But if the said Arbitrators do not make such their Award, of and concerning the Premises, by the time aforesaid; that then, if the said [*Benjamin Bidfair*] his Heirs, Executors and Administrators, for his and their Parts and Behalf, do in all Things, well and truly stand to, obey, abide by, perform, fulfil, and keep the Award, Order, Arbitrament, Umpirage, final End and Determination of [*Ferdinando Finisbal of London, Esq;*] Umpire indifferently chosen between the said Parties, to end the said Matter and Differences, so as the said Umpire do make his Award or Umpirage of, and concerning the Premises, and deliver the same in Writing, under his Hand and Seal, to the said Parties, on or before the [*sixth Day of February*] next, ensuing the Date aforesaid: Then this Obligation to be void, or else to remain in full Force.

Seal'd and Deliver'd (being legally
Stamp'd) in the Presence of,
A. B.
C. D.

Benjamin Bidfair, (L. S.)

Both Parties are, in this Case, to be mutually bound, and if there be no Umpire admitted, the latter Part of the Condition, beginning [But if the said Arbitrators] is to be omitted.

A Clause ought to be added to this Instrument, and sign'd by either Party, directing such Award to be enter'd, and given as a Plea, in either of the King's Courts in Westminster, in order to corroborate and render it final to them.

The

1891

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and development. It begins with the first settlers who came to the continent in search of a new home. These early pioneers faced many hardships, but they persevered and built a nation that would become one of the most powerful in the world. The story of the United States is a story of the struggle for freedom and the pursuit of the American dream. It is a story that has inspired generations and continues to shape the lives of people around the world.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

The American Revolution was a turning point in the history of the United States. It was a time when the colonies fought for their independence from Great Britain. The revolution was a struggle for freedom and self-determination. It was a time when the people of the United States began to realize their potential and to shape their own destiny. The American Revolution was a time of great change and growth, and it was a time when the United States began to emerge as a major power in the world.

The FORM of an UMPIRAGE of Award.

TO all People, to whom this present Writing shall come: I [*Ferdinando Finisbal* of *London*, Esq;] Umpire indifferently chosen between [*Benjamin Bidfair* and *William Welmeant* of *London*, Merchants] send Greeting. Now know ye, that I the said *Ferdinando Finisbal*, having deliberately heard, consider'd, and understood the Griets, Allegations, and Proofs of both the said Parties; and being willing, as much as in me lieth, to set the said Parties at Unity and good Accord, do by these Presents, Arbitrate, Award, Order, Deem, Decree and Judge, that the said [*Benjamin Bidfair*] his Executors, Administrators or Assigns, do and shall, well and truly pay, or cause to be paid, unto the said [*William Welmeant*] his Executors, Administrators or Assigns, the full Sum of [*one hundred Pounds*] of lawful Money of *Great-Britain*, on the [*17th Day of March*] next, ensuing the Date of these Presents; and that upon Payment thereof, the said [*Benjamin Bidfair* and *William Welmeant*] shall, at their own proper Costs and Charges, seal, subscribe, and as their several Acts and Deeds, deliver each to the other a general Release in Writing, of all Matters, Actions, Suits, Causes of Actions, Bonds, Bills, Covenants, Controversies and Demands whatsoever; from the Beginning of the World, to the [*first Day of May last past*] and in the [*sixth*] Year of our Sovereign [*Lord GEORGE, KING of Great-Britain, &c.*] In Witness whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal, the [*fourth Day of February, in the Year of our LORD, one Thousand seven Hundred and Forty* .]

Seal'd and Deliver'd (being duly
Stamp'd) in Presence of,

E. F.
G. H.

Ferdinando Finisbal, (L. S.)

A LETTER of LICENCE to a Debtor.

TO all People, to whom this present Writing shall come: We whose Names are here under subscrib'd, and Seals affix'd, Creditors of [*A. B.* of *London*, Merchant] send Greeting. Whereas, the said [*A. B.*] on the Day of the Date of these Presents, is indebted unto us severally, in divers considerable Sums of Money; which at present he is not able to satisfy unto us, without Respite and Time to be given him, for the Payment thereof: Know ye therefore, That we the said Creditors, for divers good Causes and Considerations, us thereunto moving, have given and granted, and by these Presents, do give and grant unto the said [*A. B.*] our sure and safe Conduct, and free

A LETTER of LICENCE to a Debtor.

Licence, that he the said [*A. B.*] shall, and may safely come and go, and resort unto us, and every one of us, his said Creditors, to compound and take Order with us, and every one of us, for all and every of our said Debts, and may go about any other Business, to any other Person or Persons whatsoever, without any Trouble, Suit, Arrest, Attachment, or other Molestation to be offer'd or done unto him, the said [*A. B.*] his Wares, Goods, Moneys, or other Merchandizes whatsoever, by us or any of us, or by the Heirs, Executors, Administrators, Partners or Assigns of us or any of us, or by our or any of our Means and Procurement, to be sought or procur'd to be done, from the Day of the Date hereof, unto the full End and Term of [*one whole Year*] next ensuing. And we the said Creditors, whose Names are here under-written, do hereby Covenant and Grant, and every one of us for his own Part, his Executors and Administrators, covenanteth and granteth, to and with the said [*A. B.*] that if any Trouble, Wrong, Damage or Injury, shall be done unto him the said [*A. B.*] either in his Body, Goods or Chattels, or any of them, within the said Term of [*one Year*] next coming after the Date hereof, by us or any of us, his said Creditors, or by any other Person or Persons, by or through the Procurement, Consent, or Knowledge of us or any of us, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of this our present Writing of safe Conduct; that then the said [*A. B.*] by Vertue of these Presents, shall be discharg'd and acquitted for ever, towards and against him and them, of us, his and their Heirs, Executors, Administrators, Partners or Assigns, and every one of them, by whom, and by whose Means, he shall be arrested, troubled and attached, or damnify'd, of all manner of Actions, Suits, Quarrels, Debts and Demands, either in Law or Equity, from the Beginning of the World, to the Day of the Date hereof: *In witness whereof*, we have hereunto set our Hands and Seals the [*fourth Day of May, in the Year of our LORD, one Thousand seven Hundred and Forty* . . .]

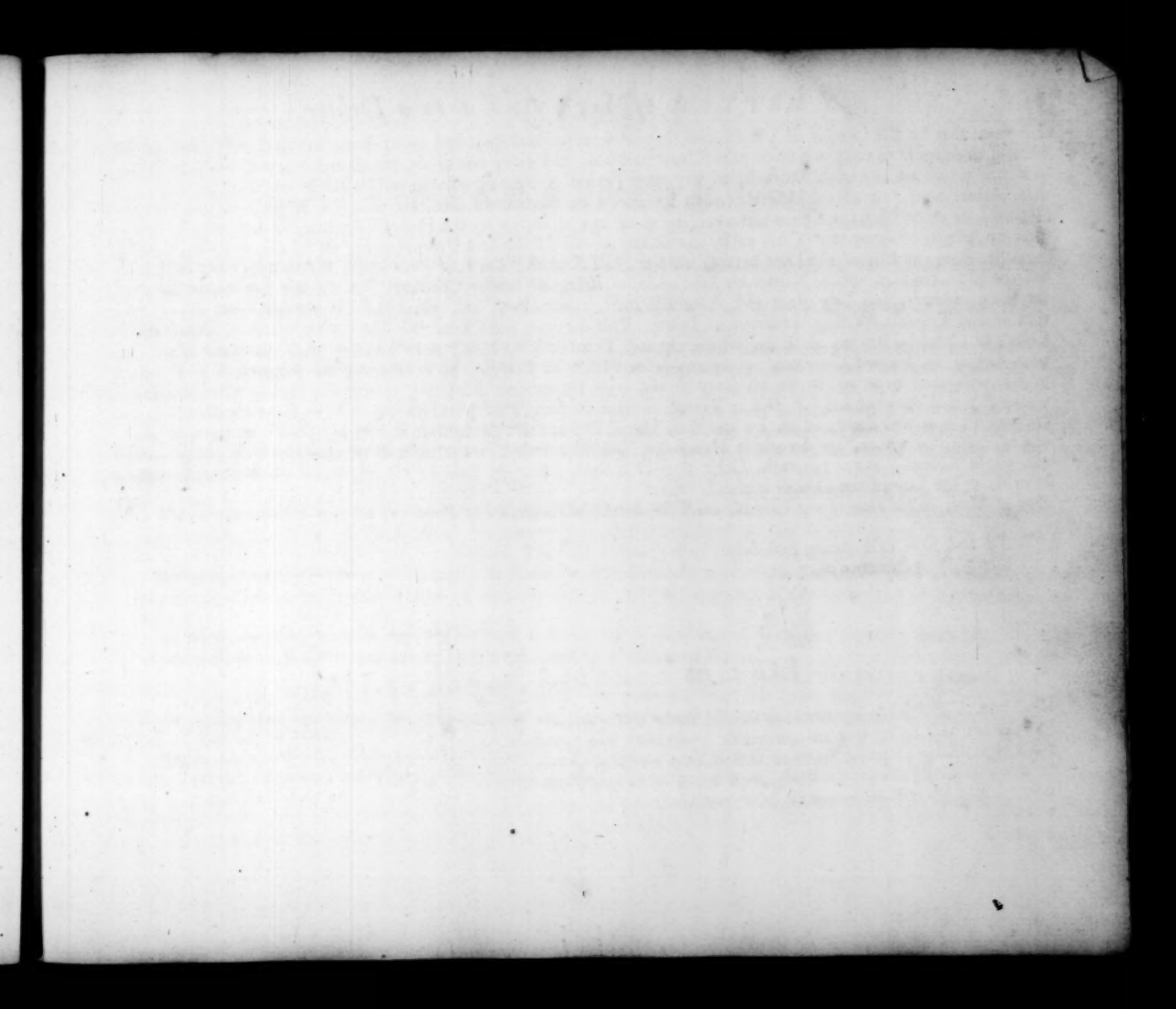
Seal'd and Deliver'd (being first duly
Stamp'd) in Presence of,

R. S.
W. X.

A. B. (L. S.)
C. D. (L. S.)
E. F. (L. S.)
G. H. (L. S.)
I. K. (L. S.)
J. P. (L. S.)
L. W. (L. S.)

R. D. (L. S.)
P. Q. (L. S.)
E. L. (L. S.)
M. T. (L. S.)
Y. Z. (L. S.)
W. N. (L. S.)

RECREA



RECREATION XVIII.

1. IF the Quantities of Matter in any two or more Bodies, put in Motion, be equal, the Forces wherewith they are moved will be in Proportion to their Velocities.
2. If the Velocities of these Bodies be equal, their Forces will be directly as the Quantities of Matter contained in them.
3. If both the Quantities of Matter and the Velocities be unequal, the Forces with which Bodies are mov'd, will be in a Proportion compounded of the Quantities of Matter they contain, and of the Velocities wherewith they move.

The Battering-Ram of *Vespasian*, weigh'd, suppose 100000 *lb* and was mov'd, let us admit, with such a Velocity, by Strength of Hands, as to pass through 20 Feet in one second of Time, and this was found sufficient to demolish the Walls of *Jerusalem*; with what Velocity must a Bullet, that weighs but 30 *lb*. be mov'd, in order to do the same Execution?

Answer, 66666 $\frac{2}{3}$ Feet in a Second.

There are two Bodies, the one contains 25 times the Matter of the other (or is 25 times heavier) but the lesser moves with 1000 times the Swiftnefs of the greater; in what Proportion are the Forces by which they are mov'd?

Answer, The less is mov'd with a Force 40 times greater than the other.

In comparing the Motions of Bodies, the *Ratio*, or Proportion between their Velocities, will be compounded of the direct *Ratio* of the Forces wherewith they are mov'd, and the reciprocal of the Quantities of Matter they contain.

A Body, weighing 20 *lb*. is impell'd by such a Force as to send it 100 Feet in a Second; with what Velocity would a Body of 8 *lb*. Weight move, if it were impell'd by the same Force?

Answer, 250 Feet in a Second.

There are two Bodies, one of which weighs 100 *lb*. the other 60, but the lesser Body is impell'd by a Force 8 times greater than the other; the Proportion of the Velocities wherewith these Bodies move, is requir'd?

Answer, The Velocity of the greater to that of the less, as 3 to 40.

There are two Bodies, the greater contains 8 times the Quantity of the Matter in the less, and is mov'd with a Force 48 times greater; the *Ratio* of the Velocities of these two Bodies is requir'd?

Answer, The greater to the less, as 6 to 1.

1. In comparing the Motions of Bodies; if their Velocities be equal, the Spaces describ'd by them shall be in the direct Proportion of the Times in which they are describ'd.

2. If the Times be equal, then the Spaces describ'd will be as their Velocities.

3. If the Times, and the Velocities be unequal, the Spaces will be in a Proportion, compounded of the Times and Velocities.

There are two Bodies, one of which moves 40 times swifter than the other; but the swifter Body has mov'd but one Minute, whereas the other has been in Motion two Hours: The *Ratio* of the Spaces describ'd by these two Bodies, is requir'd?

Answer The swifter to the slower, as 1 to 3.

Again, supposing one Body to move 30 times swifter than another, as also the swifter to move 12 Minutes, the other only 1: What Difference will there be between the Spaces by them describ'd, supposing the last has mov'd 60 Inches?

Answer 1795 Feet.

In comparing of Motions; the *Ratio* of the Times is compounded of the direct *Ratio* of the Spaces describ'd, and the reciprocal of the Celerities. There are two Bodies, one whereof has describ'd 50 Miles, the other only 5; the first had mov'd with 5 times the Velocity of the second: What is the *Ratio* then of the Times they have been describing those Spaces?

Answer As 2 to 1.

When an heavy Body is weigh'd in any Fluid, it loses therein so much of its Weight, as an equal Bulk of that Fluid is found to weigh. Upon this Principle, suppose then, a cubic Inch of Standard Gold in the Air, weighs 10 Ounces *Troy*, and that by Experiments, a solid Inch of fresh Water is found to weigh 256 Grains *Troy*: What will a Gold Chain weigh in Water, that raises a Fluid an Inch in a Vessel, 3 Inches square, when put into it?

Answer 85 Ounces 4 Dwts.

Again; as the cubic Inch of Silver is found to be about 4,444 Ounces *Troy*, lighter than one of Gold, supposing the Workman had adulterated the said Chain with 14 Ounces and a half of Silver: How much higher would the Water, upon its Immersion, have been raised in the said Vessel?

Answer ,28996 of an Inch.

Hiero King of *Sicily*, order'd his Jeweller to make him a Crown, containing 63 Ounces of Gold. The Workman thought, substituting part Silver therein, a proper Perquisite; which taking Air, *Archimedes* was appointed to examine it, who, on putting it into a Vessel of Water, found it rais'd the Fluid, or that itself contain'd 8,2245 cubic Inches of Metal; and having discover'd, that the cubic Inch of Gold weigh'd 10,36 Ounces, and that of Silver but 5,85 Ounces, he, by Calculation, found what Part of his Majesty's Gold had been changed: And you are desir'd to repeat the Process.

Answer $\frac{1}{4}$ Alligation 26,9 Ounces.

In the Walls of *Balbec* in *Turkey*, the ancient *Heliopolis*, there are three Stones laid end to end, now in Sight, that measure in Length 61 Yards; one of which in particular is 63 Foot long, 12 Foot thick, and 4 Yards over: Now if this Block was Marble, every cubic Inch of which is at least an Ounce and half in weight; what Power wou'd balance it, so as to prepare it for moving?

Answer 659 $\frac{1}{10}$ Tons, the Burthen of a good *East-India Ship*.

A General RELEASE.

III

The cubic Inch of common Glas weighs about 1,36 Ounces *Troy*; *D^o*. of Salt Water, 5427; and of Brandy, 48926 *D^o*. Suppose a Seaman hath a Gallon of this Liquor, in a Glas Bottle, that weighs $3\frac{1}{2}$ lb. *Troy* out of Water; and to conceal it from the King's Officers, throws it overboard: The Question is, if it will sink, how much Force would just buoy it up?

Answer It is 12,8968 Ounces heavier than the same Bulk of Salt Water.

Another of the Mariners has half an Anchor of Brandy, of the specific Gravity above; the Cask, suppose, measures $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cubic Foot, and the solid Inch of Oak is known to be 192 $\frac{1}{2}$ Grains *Troy*: What Quantity of Lead, 5,984 Ounces *Troy* to the cubic Inch, is just requisite to keep the Cask and Liquor under Water?

Answer 84 Ounces *Troy* will just do it.

The absolute Weight of a Body floating in a Fluid, is precisely equal to the Weight of such Part of the Fluid as shall be thrust away thereby and displaced, or, in other Words, to the immersed Part of the Body: Suppose then it be by Measurement found, that a Man of War, with all her Ordnance, Rigging and Appointments, draws so much Water as to displace 1300 Tons of Sea-Water, weighing specifically as above, and that the Measure be taken according to that of *London Beer*; the Weight of this Vessel is required?

Answer Cwt. 23981 . 0 . 4 . 9 $\frac{13}{100}$.

A General RELEASE.

K NOW all Men by these Presents, That I [*Henry Haveall, of London, Founder*] have remised, released, and for ever quitted Claim, and by these Presents, do for me, my Heirs, Executors and Administrators, remise, release, and for ever quit Claim, unto [*Lewis Lightpocket, Citizen and Lorimer of London*] his Heirs, Executors and Administrators, all and all manner of Actions, Cause and Causes of Actions, Suits, Bills, Bonds, Writings obligatory, Debts, Dues, Duties, Accompts, Sum and Sums of Money, Judgments, Executions, Extents, Quarrels, Controversies, Trespasses, Damages and Demands whatsoever, both in Law and Equity, or otherwise howsoever; which against the said [*Lewis Lightpocket*] I ever had, now have, and which I, my Heirs, Executors and Administrators, shall or may have, claim, challenge or demand, for or by Reason or Means of any Matter, Cause or Thing, from the Beginning of the World, to the Day of the Date of these Presents. *In Witness whereof*, I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal, [*the tenth Day of June, in the Year of our LORD, one Thousand seven Hundred and Forty* .]

Sign'd, Seal'd, Deliver'd (being
first legally Stamp'd) in Pre-
sence of

L. M.
N. O.

Henry Haveall, (L. S.)

A

A LETTER of ATTORNEY,

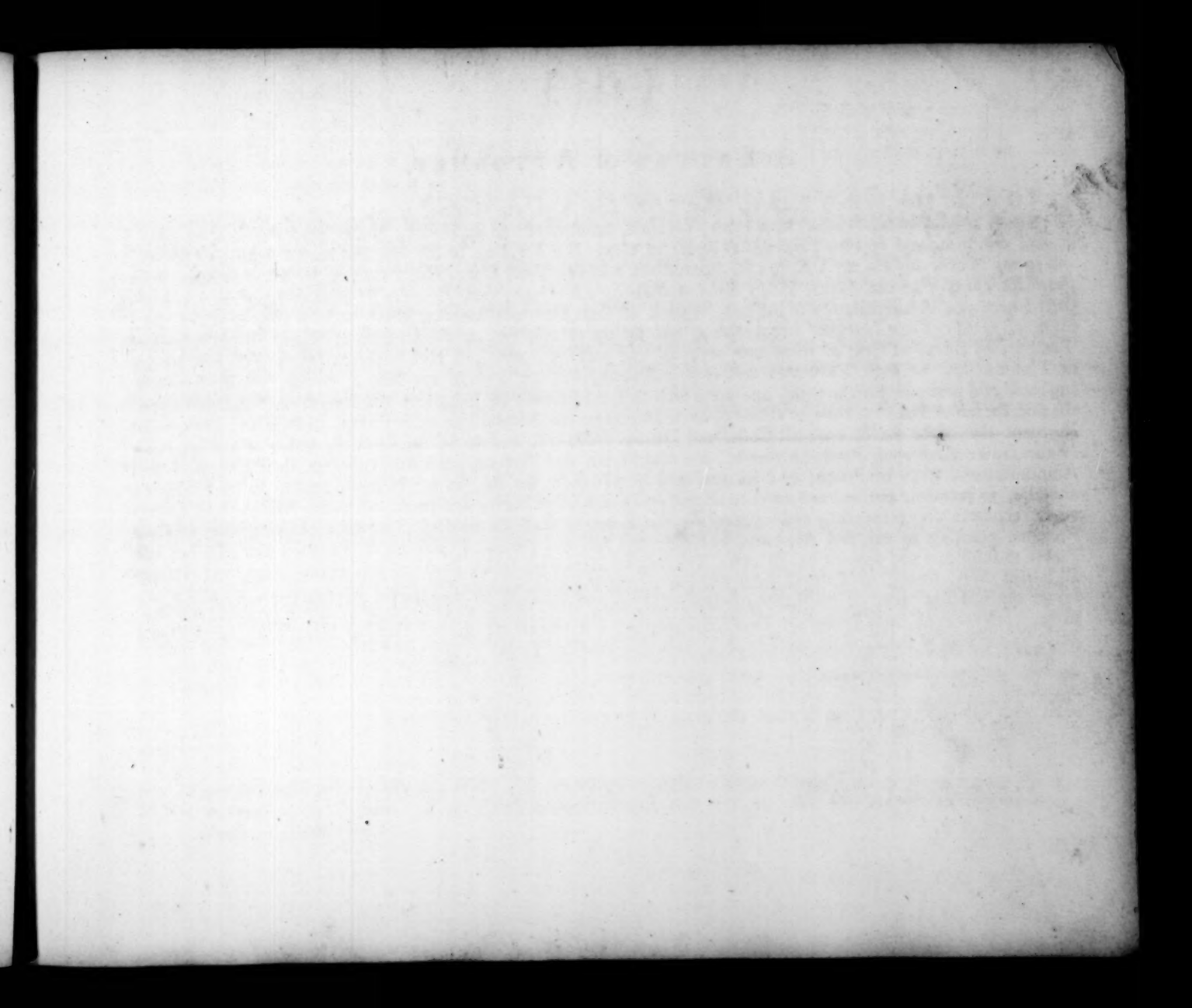
KNOW all Men by these Presents, That I [*the Lady Elizabeth Goring, of the Parish of Hampton, in the County of Middlesex, Widow*] have made, ordain'd, constituted and appointed; and by these Presents, do make, ordain, constitute and appoint [*Edmund Wingate of Grays-Inn Esq;*] to be my true and lawful Attorney, for me, and in my Name, and for my Use, to ask, demand and receive of, and from [*Henry Long of St. Mary-la-bonne, Esq;* *Peter Randal of Pancras, Gent. Philip Ryley of Wandsworth, Dyer; and Jeremiah Holcomb of Islington, Inholder*] their Executors, Administrators or Assigns, as well, all such Sum and Sums of Money as now are, or which shall or may, at any Time hereafter become due, and owing to me, for, or on Account of Rent, for the respective Tenures, by them, or some of them now occupied and possessed; and upon Non-payment thereof, the said Person or Persons, his, or their Executors and Administrators, for me, and in my Name, to sue, arrest, imprison, implead, and prosecute for the same, and upon such Suit, to proceed to Judgment and Execution; and thereupon, the said Person or Persons, their or either of their Executors and Administrators in Prison, to hold and keep, until Payment thereof be made, with all Costs, and Damages sustain'd, and to be sustained, by reason of the detaining of the same: And upon Payment thereof, the said Person and Persons, their and either of their Executors and Administrators, forth of Prison, to discharge, and Acquittances for me, in my Name to make, seal and deliver; and also, to perform, pursue, and execute all and every such other lawful and reasonable Acts, Means, and Things whatever, both for recovering and discharging the same, as shall be needful to be done: Giving, and by these Presents, granting to my said Attorney, not only my full and absolute Power in the Premises himself; but also Power to substitute and appoint one or more Attorney or Attorneys in his stead, to act, execute, do, and perform all lawful Acts, Deeds, or Things, with relation to the Premises, and ratifying and holding firm, all and whatsoever my said Attorney, or his Substitutes before said, shall lawfully do, or cause to be done, in or about the Premises, by Vertue of these Presents. *In Witness whereof*, I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal [*the fourth Day of July, in the Year of our LORD, one Thousand seven Hundred and Forty* .]

Seal'd and Deliver'd, (being first
legally Stamp'd) in Presence of

T. Z.
P. D.

Eliz. Goring, (L. S.)

FORM



FORM of a WILL.

In the Name of GOD. Amen.

I [*the Lady Arabella Earnley*] of [*Bromley, in the County of Kent, Widow*] being of perfect Mind and Memory, make this my last Will and Testament: *First*, I desire to be privately buried [*in the Parish Church of St. Anne, in the Liberty of Westminster, and that the Charges of my Funeral may not exceed forty Pounds.*] My temporal Estate, I bequeath and dispose of, in the following Manner. Imprimis, [*To my Daughter Alice, I bequeath the Sum of two thousand five hundred Pounds, my Indian Trunk, a Table Clock, and my Picture, done by Dahl.*] Item, [*To my Neice and God-daughter, Mary Peters, I bequeath my Diamond Ring, my Pearl Pendants, set with Brilliants, and an hundred Pounds to buy her Mourning.*] Item, [*To Mr. William Vernon, my Cousin, I bequeath the Sum of one Guinea to buy him a Ring.*] Item, [*To the poor of the Parish of Bromley aforesaid, I bequeath the Sum of ten Pounds to be paid to the Minister and Churchwardens, within ten Days after my Funeral, to be by them distributed as they see good, among their said Poor.*] The Residue, and Remainder of my Estate, Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, with my Goods, Chattels, Plate and Jewels, India Bonds, Arrears of Rent, with all other Properties of what kind soever, to me appertaining, I give, devise, and bequeath [*To my Son Thomas*] whom I constitute and appoint [*the whole and sole*] Executor of this my last Will and Testament; and I do hereby utterly revoke, disallow, and disanul all former Bequests, Wills, and Legacies by me heretofore in any wise left or made, declaring, ratifying, and confirming this, and no other to be my last Will and Testament: *In Witness whereof*, I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal, this [*twelfth Day of May, in the Year of our LORD, one Thousand seven Hundred and Forty*].

Sign'd, Seal'd, Publish'd and Declar'd, by the within nam'd Testatrix [*the Lady Arabella Earnley*] to be her last Will and Testament, in Presence of us, who subscrib'd our Names, in Presence of the said Testatrix.

Arabella Earnley, (L. S.)

C. D.
E. F.
I. H.

Three Witnesses are requisite to a Will, if it concern a real Estate; which Witnesses are to see each other sign it, as well as the Testator. If the Estate be personal only, two may do. The Law exempts Wills from being made on stamp'd Paper.

A BILL of SALE.

KNOW all Persons, whom it may concern: That I [*Lazarus Lackcash of Norwich, in the County of Norfolk, Goldsmith*] for and in Consideration of the Sum of [*fifty Pounds*] of lawful Money of *Great-Britain*, to me in Hand paid, by [*Dives Doubledun of London, Esq;*] the Receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge, have bargain'd, sold and deliver'd; and by these Presents, according to the due Form of Law, do bargain, sell and deliver unto the said [*Dives Doubledun, four Carraets of oriental Pearl; nine Grains of brait Diamonds; one Silver Teapot, weight twenty Ounces; one Silver Salver, weight ten Ounces; two Sets of Silver Casters, weight thirty Ounces; and ten Cornelian Rings, seal'd up, by Consent, with my Seal.*] To have and to hold, the said bargain'd Premises, unto the said [*Dives Doubledun*] his Executors, Administrators, and Assigns for ever. And I the said [*Lazarus Lackcash*] for my self, my Executors and Administrators, the said bargain'd Premises unto the said [*Dives Doubledun*] his Executors, Administrators and Assigns, against all Persons, shall and will warrant, and for ever defend by these Presents: * *Provided nevertheless*, that if I the said [*Lazarus Lackcash*] my Executors, Administrators or Assigns, or any of us, do and shall, well and truly pay, or cause to be paid unto the said [*Dives Doubledun*] his Executors, Administrators or Assigns, the Sum of [*Fifty one Pounds five Shillings, as Principal and Interest*] lawful Money of *Great-Britain*, on the [*first of November, next ensuing the Date hereof*] for Redemption of the bargain'd Premises; then this Present Bill of Sale shall be void, and of none Effect: But if Default be made in the Payment of the said [*fifty one Pounds five Shillings*] in part, or in the whole, contrary to the Manner and Form before said; that then it shall remain and be in full Force and Virtue. In Witness whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal, the [*first Day of May, in the Year of our LORD, one Thousand seven Hundred and Forty* .]

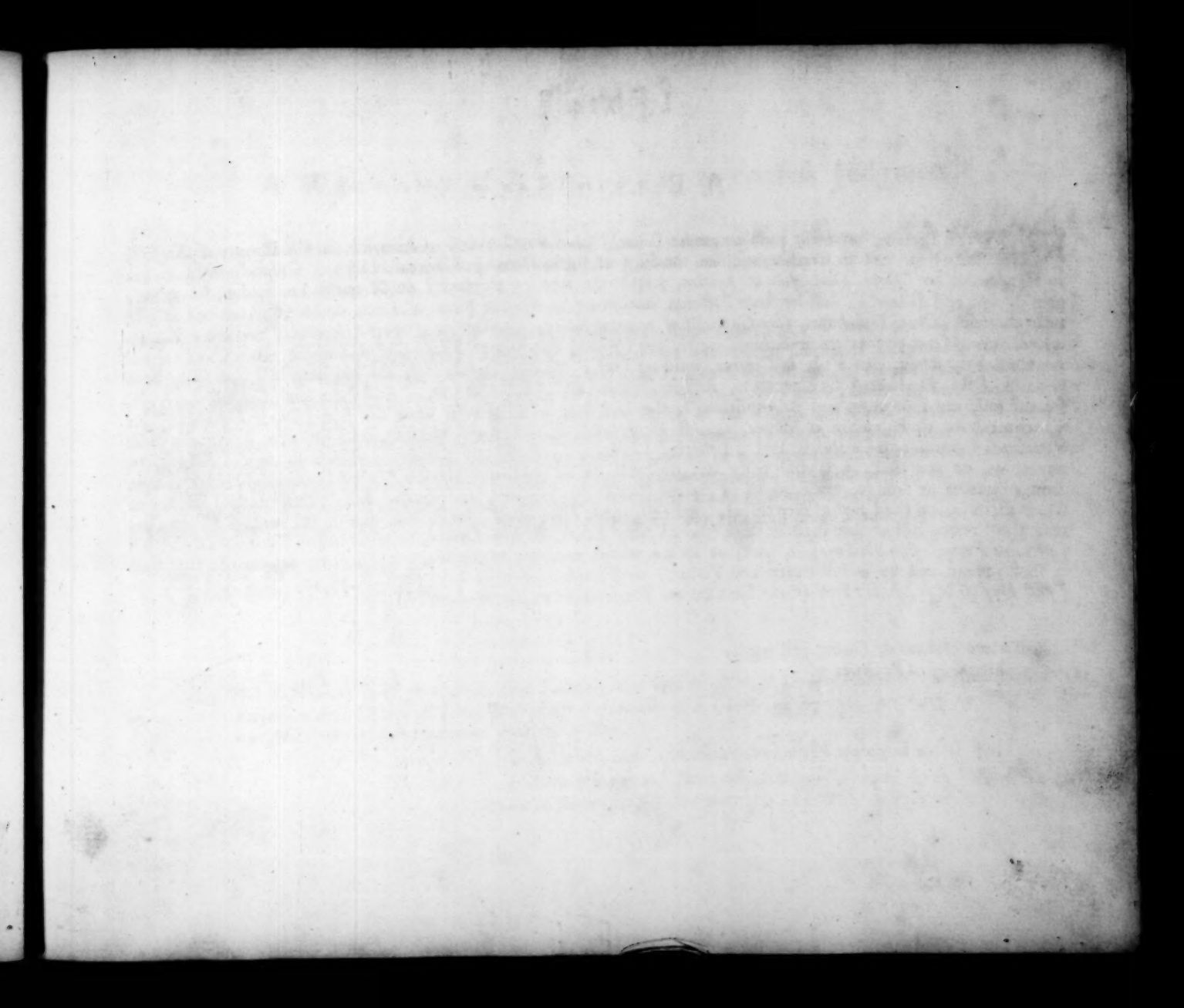
Seal'd and Deliver'd, (being first legally
Stamp'd) in Prefence of

P. D.

R. M.

Lazarus Lackcash, (L. S.)

* *If the bargain'd Premises be redeemable, by a limited Time, a Proviso of this Nature is added.*



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A WARRANT of ATTORNEY, to confess Judgment.

To [John Carpenter, John Davis, and John Hodges, Gent.] Attorneys of His Majesty's Court of [Common-Pleas at Westminster) jointly and severally, or to any other Attorney of the same Court.

THESE are to desire, and authorise you, the Attorneys above-named, any of you, or any other Attorney of the Court of [Common-Pleas] aforesaid, to appear for me [John Morris of Yatton, in the County of Somerset, Yeoman, in the said Court of Common-Pleas, the next Trinity Term, or any subsequent Term] and then and there to receive a Declaration for me, in an Action of [Debt for two hundred Pounds, besides Costs of Suit] at the Suit of [Robert Greygton, of the Liberty of St. Andrew in Wells in the County aforesaid, Doctor of Divinity] And thereupon to confess the same Action, or else to suffer a Judgment, by *He saith nothing, or I am not inform'd*, or otherwise to pass against me, in the same Action, and to be thereupon forthwith entered up against me of Record [in the same Court of Common-Pleas] And, for your so doing, this shall be to you, or any of you, or to any other Attorney as aforesaid, your, his, their, or any of their sufficient Warrant: *In Witness whereof*, I have set my Hand and Seal this [twenty-fifth Day of February, one Thousand seven Hundred Forty .]

Seal'd and Deliver'd (being first
legally stamp'd) in Presence of,

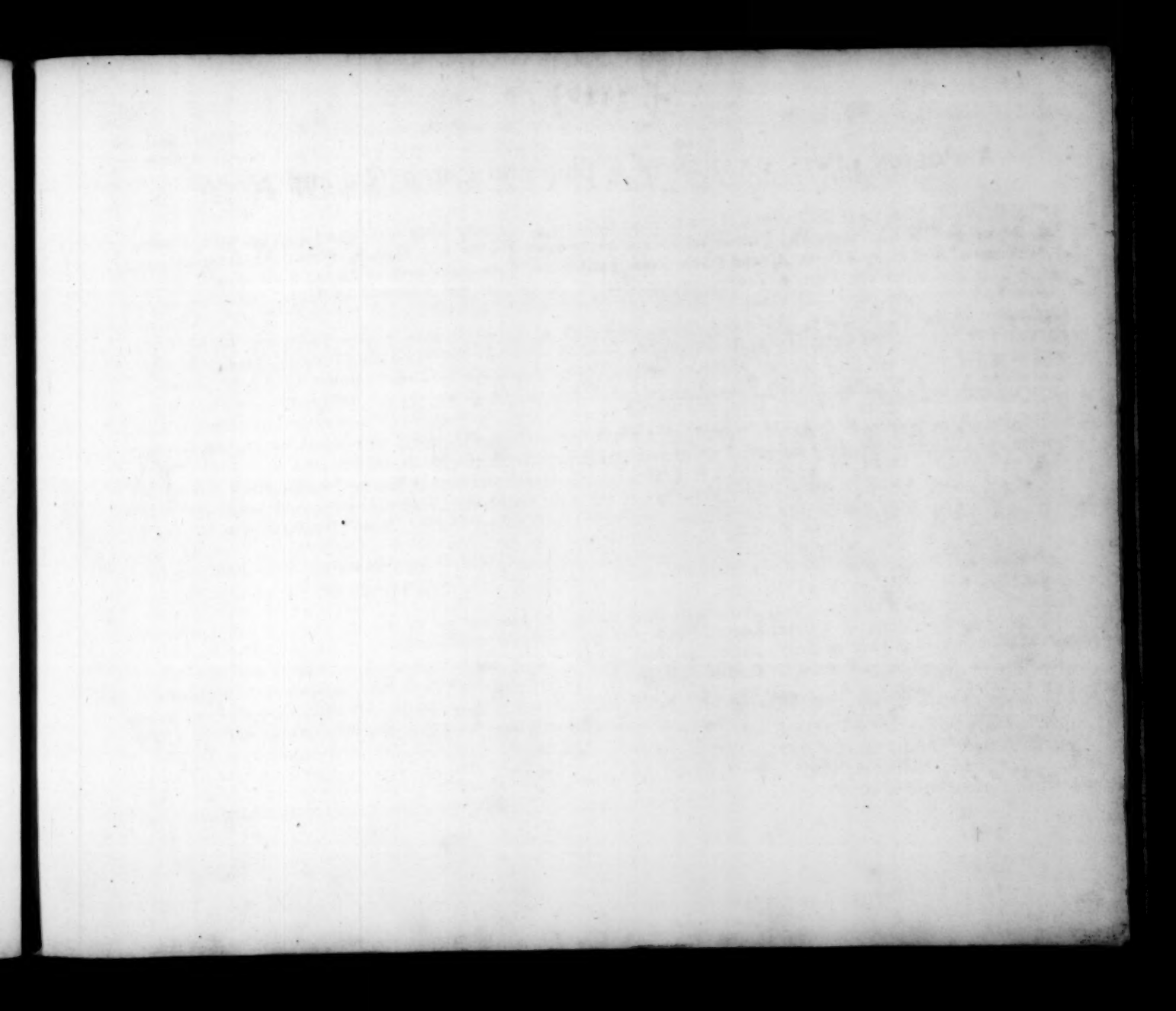
John Morris, (L. S.)

G. S.
R. M.

Note, This Instrument is of great Force and Validity, and wards off that Opprobrium of our Constitution, the Expences and Delays of Law-Proceedings; especially if a Clause be inserted, promising no Writ of Error shall be brought or prosecuted upon it, in Bar.

A POLICY of ASSURANCE of a Ship and Cargo *Out and Home.*

KNOW all Men by these Presents, That *Clement Cautious* of *London*, Merchant, as well in his own Name, as for and in the Name and Names of all and every other Person and Persons, whom the same may or shall concern, doth make Assurance, and hereby cause himself and them, and each of them, to be assur'd, lost or not lost, at and from the Port of *London*, to the Port of *Alicant*, in the Kingdom of *Spain*, and at and from thence back to *London*, upon all kinds of Goods and Merchandises, and also upon the Body, Tackle, Apparel, Ordnance, Munition, Artillery, Boat, and other Furniture, of and in the good Vessel, called the *Bonny Tack*, Burthen two hundred and eighty Tons, or thereabout, whereof *Leonard Lookout*, for the present Voyage, is Master, beginning the Adventure upon the said Ship and Cargo, from and immediately following the Date hereof, and so to continue and endure, until the said Ship, with her said Wares and Merchandises on Board, her Tackle, Apparel, Ordnance, Munition, Artillery, Boat, and other Furniture, shall arrive at the Port of *Alicant* as aforesaid, and during her abode and stay there; and farther, until the said Ship, with her Goods and Merchandises on Board, with all her Appointments and Furniture before said, shall arrive back at the Port of *London*, and hath there moor'd at Anchor four and twenty Hours in Safety, and upon the Goods and Merchandises, till they be there discharg'd and landed. And it shall be lawful for the said Ship, in this Voyage, to proceed and sail to, and touch and stay at any Ports and Places whatsoever; especially at *Lisbon*, and *Gibraltar*, without Prejudice to this Assurance. The said Ship and Cargo, for so much as concerns the Assureds, is and shall be rated and valued at six thousand five hundred Pounds *Sterling*, without farther Account to be given by the Assureds for the same: And touching the Adventures and Perils, which we the Assurers are content to bear, and do take upon us in this Voyage, they are of the Seas, Men of War, Fire, Enemies, Pyrates, Rovers, Thieves, Jetzons, Letters of Mart and Countermart, Surprizals and Takings at Sea, Arrests, Restraints, and Detainments of all Kings, Princes, and People of what Nation, Condition, or Quality soever, Barratry of the Master and Mariners, and of other Perils, Losses and Misfortunes, that have or shall come to the Hurt, Detriment or Damage of the said Ship, Wares and Merchandises, on Board her, or any Part thereof. And in case of any Misfortune, it shall be lawful for the Assured, their Factors, Servants and Assigns, to sue, labour, and travel for, in and about the Defence, Safeguard and Recovery of the said Ship, Wares and Merchandises, or any Part thereof, without Prejudice to this Assurance; to the Charges whereof, we the Assurers will contribute each of us according to the Rate and Quantity of his Sum herein insured. And so we the Assurers are contented, and do hereby promise and bind ourselves, each for his own Part, our Heirs, Executors, Goods and Chatels to the Assured, their Executors, Administrators and Assigns, for the true Performance of the Premises, confessing ourselves paid the Consideration due to us for this Assurance, by
the



the said *Clement Cautious*, at and after the Rate of two $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent. and in case of Loss, to abate ten $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent. and to pay without farther Proof of any Interest whatsoever, more than this present Policy, any Use or Custom to the contrary notwithstanding. *In Witness whereof*, we the Assurers have subscrib'd our Names and Sums by us severally assured in *London*, as follows, viz.

I *A. B.* am contented with this Assurance, for one thousand five hundred Pounds : Witness my }
Hand, *London*, Day of *Anno 174* . } 1500 l.

A. B.

I *C. D.* am contented with this Assurance, for eight hundred Pounds, &c, 800 l.

C. D.

The Assureds chuse to have this Business transacted by several Hands, when a private Assurance is taken, to have the more certain Security.

AS Skill in MEASURING is almost necessary to make young People competent Judges of General Business ; and the casting up the Contents of such things, as are the Subject of GEOMETRY, is to be effected by Numbers, as well as any Calculation whatever, some few Examples, express'd in a familiar Way, for the sake of the Beginner, are here subjoin'd ; with Intention to give him a small Insight into this Affair, and to excite his Curiosity, to look into Authors that have treated this useful and delightful Subject more at large : Mean time, the judicious Master will take the Trouble to delineate and explain the Figures intended by the Propositions, in order to assist his Pupil in the Conception of what he is about : And such Eye-draught will, in great measure, point out, or suggest, the Method of Investigation.

R E C R E A T I O N XIX.

S U P E R F I C I A L M E A S U R E M E N T.

WHAT is to be measur'd upon the Surface only, as *Land, Glass, Painting, Flooring, Tying, Paving, Plastering*, &c. if it be a four-sided Figure, whose opposite Sides are every where equally distant, multiplying the Length into the perpendicular Height, finds the superficial Content. And, consequently, the superficial Content, and any one of those Dimensions being given, the other of them will be found by Simple Division,

What

What Difference is there between a Floor, 28 Foot long, by 20 broad; and two others, that measure 14 Foot a-piece by 10; and what do all three come to, at 45 s. $\frac{1}{2}$ Square; viz. 10 Feet by 10?

Answer 280 Sq. Ft. Diff. Amount, 18 l. 18 s.

A rectangular four-sided Room measures 120 Foot 6 Inches about, and is to be Wainscoted, at 3 s. 6 d. $\frac{1}{2}$ Yard square: After the due Allowances, for Girt of Cornice and Members, 'tis 16 Foot 3 Inches high: The Door is 7 Feet, by 3 Feet 9: The Window-Shutters, 2 Pair, are 7 Foot 3, by 4 Foot 6: The Cheek-boards round them, come 15 Inches below the Shutters, and are 14 Inches in breadth: The Lining-boards round the Door-way, are 16 Inches broad: The Door and Window-Shutters, being wrought on both sides, are reckon'd as Work and half, and paid for accordingly: The Chimney 3 Foot 9, by 3 Foot, not being inclosed, is to be deducted from the superficial Content of the Room; and the Estimate of the Charge is required?

Answer 44 l. 4 s. 6 d.

When a Roof is of a true Pitch, the Rafters are $\frac{3}{4}$ of the Breadth of the Building; now supposing the Eave's Boards to project 10 Inches on a Side: What will the new riving an Out-house cost, that measures 32 Foot 9 In. long, by 22 Foot 9 In. broad, upon the Flat, at 15 s. $\frac{1}{2}$ Square?

Answer 8 l. 15 s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

If my Court-Yard be 47 Foot 7 Inches Square, and I have laid a Foot-way of Purbeck Stone, 4 Foot wide, along one side on't: What will paving the rest, with Flints, come to, at 6 d. $\frac{1}{2}$ Yard Square?

Answer 5 l. 15 s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

A square Ceiling contains 114 Yards, 6 Foot of Plaist'ring, and the Room 28 Foot broad: What was the Length of it?

Answer 36 Foot $\frac{6}{7}$.

An Elm Plank is 14 Foot 3 Inches long, and I would have just a Yard square slit off; at what Distance, from the Edge, must the Line be struck?

Answer 7 Inches $\frac{22}{71}$.

Having a rectangular Marble Slab, 58 Inches by 27; I would have a Foot square cut off, parallel to the shorter Edge; I would then have the like Quantity divided from the Remainder, parallel to the longer Side; and this alternately repeated, 'til there should not be the Quantity of a Foot left: What will the Dimensions of the Remnant be?

Answer 20,7 Inches, by 6,086.

Being about to plant 10584 Trees equally distant in Rows; the Length of the Grove must be 6 times the Breadth: How many of the shorter Rows will there be?

Answer 252 Rows, viz. $\frac{1}{6}$ of the Trees are to form an exact Square, the Side whereof shews, how many come into a short Row.

I would set 3584 Plants in Rows, each 4 Foot asunder, and the Plants 7 Foot apart, in a rectangular Plat of Ground: What Land will this take up?

1

Answer 1 Acre, 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ Poles.

A

A common Joist is 7 Inches deep, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ thick; but I want a Scantling just as big again, that shall be three Inches thick: What will the other Dimension be?

Answer 11 Inches $\frac{3}{4}$.

I have a square Girder, 19 Inches by 11; but one of a quarter of the Timber in it, provided it be 9 Inches deep, will serve: How broad will it be?

Answer 5 Inches $\frac{3}{8}$.

I have a Wooden Trough, that at 6 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ Yard, cost me 3 *s.* 2 *d.* Painting within; the Length of it was 102 Inches, the Depth 21 Inches: What was its Breadth?

Answer 2 Feet, $3\frac{1}{2}$ Inches.

My Plummer has put 28 *lb.* $\frac{1}{2}$ Foot square into a Cistern, 74 Inches and twice the Thickness of the Lead long, 26 Inches broad, and 40 deep; he has put three Stays within across it 16 Inches deep, of the same Strength, and reckons 22 *s.* $\frac{1}{2}$ *Cwt.* for Work and Materials: I being a Mason, have pay'd him a Work-shop, 22 Foot 10 Inches broad, with *Purbeck* Stone, at 7 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ Foot, and upon the Balance, I find there is 3 *s.* 6 *d.* due to him: What was the Length of his Work-shop.

Answer 31 Foot, $9\frac{1}{2}$ Inches.

The rectangular Powdering Trough of a Man of War measures 27 square Foot 112 Inches, the Depth is 20 Inches, the Breadth 16: The Length is sought?

Answer 5 Foot.

In 110 Acres of Statute-Measure, in which the Pole is $16\frac{1}{2}$ Foot long; how many *Cheshire* Acres, where the customary Pole is 6 Yards long; and how many *Yorkshire*, where the Pole, in Use, is 7 Yards in Length?

Answer *Cheshire* Acres, 92 . 1 . 28 *Yorkshire* Acres, 67 . 3 . 25.

A triangular or three-sided *Figure*, (being the half of a four-sided one of the same Height and Length) if you multiply the Base, or longest Side, by the shortest Height, you have double the Content.

A triangular Field, 738 Links long, and 583 in the Perpendicular, brings in 12 *l.* a Year: What is it set at an Acre?

Answer 5 *l.* 11 *s.* $6\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* nearly.

The End-Wall of an House, is 24 Foot 6 Inches in breadth, and 40 Foot to the Roof; $\frac{1}{3}$ of which is 2 Bricks thick; $\frac{1}{3}$ more, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Brick thick; and the rest 1 Brick thick: Now the Gable rises 38 Course of Bricks (4 of which usually make a Foot in depth) and this is but 4 Inches, or half a Brick thick: What will this Piece of Work come to, at 5 *l.* 10 *s.* $\frac{1}{2}$ Statute Rod, the Dimensions of which are given Page 44 of this Treatise?

Answer 20 *l.* 11 *s.* $7\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* nearly.

When the Perpendicular of a Triangle cannot readily be taken, the Content may be found by the Measure of the Sides, *thus*: Subtract each of the three Sides, from half the Sum of the three Sides, severally; then multiply the

the said half Sum, with the three Differences found, continually; and the square Root of the Result, shall be the Area or Content of the Triangle sought.

Having a Fish-pond of a triangular Form, whose three Sides measure 400 Yards, 348, and 312: What Quantity of Ground does it cover?

Answer 52284 $\frac{1}{2}$ square Yards.

The Quarry of Glafs 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Inches on every Side, and as much cros the middle, costs 1 *d.* the Square is 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Inches, by 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, and costs 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* what will be saved, by glazing 1000 Foot, the cheaper of the two Ways; supposing the Leading of the Lights to be nearly equal, in either kind of Work?

Answer 2 *l.* 10 *s.* 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*

Every other right-lin'd Figure, be it regular or not, may be divided into Triangles; the Sum of whole Areas, is the Content; for Example.

A Piece of Garden-Box, lies in Form of a regular *Pentagon*, or Figure of five equal Sides, each 48 Foot; and from the Centre of the Figure, to the middle of one of these, it measures 41,57 Foot nearly. The Area of the Figure will be the Content of these five Triangles; pray what is that?

Answer 4988,4 Foot.

The Square of the *Hypothenuse*, or the longest Side of a right-angled Triangle, is equal to the Sum of the Squares of the other two Sides; and consequently, the Differences of the Squares of the *Hypothenuse*, and either of the other Sides, is the Square of the remaining Side.

I want the Length of a Shoar, that being to strut 11 Foot from the Upright of a Building, will support a Jamb, 23 Foot 10 Inches from the Ground?

Answer 26 Foot, 3 Inches nearly.

A Line, 27 Yards long, will exactly reach from the Top of a Fort, on the opposite Bank of a River, known to be 23 Yards broad; the Height of the Wall is requir'd?

Answer 42 Foot, 5 Inches.

Two Ships set sail from the same Port, one of them goes due *East*, 50 Leagues; the other, due *North*, 84: How far are they then asunder.

Answer 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ Leagues.

The Height of an Elm, growing in the middle of a circular Island, 30 Foot in Diameter, plumbs 53 Foot; and a Line, stretch'd from the Top of the Tree, streight to the hither Edge of the Water, 112 Foot: What then is the Breadth of the Moat, supposing the Land on either side the Water to be level?

Answer 83 Foot $\frac{1}{2}$.

Suppose a Light-house built on the Top of a Rock; the Distance between the Place of Observation, and that Part of the Rock level with the Eye, and directly under the Building, is given 310 Fathoms; the Distance from the Top of the Rock, to the Place of Observation, is 423 Fathoms; and from the Top of the Building 425: The Height of the Edifice is requir'd?

Answer 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ Feet nearly.

1871

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been admitted to the membership of the Society since the last meeting of the Council.

1. Mr. John Smith

2. Mr. James Brown

3. Mr. William Jones

4. Mr. Robert Taylor

5. Mr. Thomas White

6. Mr. Charles Black

7. Mr. Henry Green

8. Mr. George Grey

9. Mr. Richard Hall

10. Mr. Edward King

11. Mr. John Lee

12. Mr. William Martin

13. Mr. Robert North

14. Mr. Thomas South

15. Mr. Charles West

16. Mr. Henry East

17. Mr. George North

18. Mr. Richard South

19. Mr. Edward West

20. Mr. John East

21. Mr. William North

22. Mr. Robert South

23. Mr. Thomas West

24. Mr. Charles East

25. Mr. Henry North

26. Mr. George South

27. Mr. Richard West

28. Mr. Edward East

29. Mr. John North

30. Mr. William South

31. Mr. Robert West

32. Mr. Thomas East

33. Mr. Charles North

34. Mr. Henry South

35. Mr. George West

36. Mr. Richard East

37. Mr. Edward North

38. Mr. John South

39. Mr. William West

40. Mr. Robert East

41. Mr. Thomas North

42. Mr. Charles South

43. Mr. Henry West

44. Mr. George East

45. Mr. Richard North

46. Mr. Edward South

47. Mr. John West

48. Mr. William East

49. Mr. Robert North

50. Mr. Thomas South

51. Mr. Charles West

52. Mr. Henry East

53. Mr. George North

54. Mr. Richard South

55. Mr. Edward West

56. Mr. John East

57. Mr. William North

58. Mr. Robert South

59. Mr. Thomas West

60. Mr. Charles East

61. Mr. Henry North

62. Mr. George South

63. Mr. Richard West

64. Mr. Edward East

65. Mr. John North

66. Mr. William South

67. Mr. Robert West

68. Mr. Thomas East

69. Mr. Charles North

70. Mr. Henry South

71. Mr. George West

72. Mr. Richard East

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87. Mr. Charles West

88. Mr. Henry East

89. Mr. George North

90. Mr. Richard South

91. Mr. Edward West

92. Mr. John East

93. Mr. William North

94. Mr. Robert South

95. Mr. Thomas West

96. Mr. Charles East

97. Mr. Henry North

98. Mr. George South

99. Mr. Richard West

100. Mr. Edward East

A Ladder, 40 Foot long, may be so planted, that it shall reach a Window 33 Foot from the Ground, on one Side the Street; and without moving it at the Foot, will do the same by a Window 21 Foot high, on the other Side: The Breadth of the Street is requir'd?

Answer 56 $\frac{6}{15}$ Foot.

An antient Bath was found, of a triangular Form, the Sum of whose three equal Sides was 125 Foot: The Area of the Bottom is requir'd?

Answer 751 $\frac{1}{2}$ square Foot.

The Paving of a triangular Court, at 18 *d.* $\frac{4}{9}$ Foot, came to 100 *l.* the longest of the three Sides was 88 Foot: What then was the Sum of the other two equal Sides?

Answer 106,85 Foot.

I would plant 10 Acres of Hop-Ground, which must be done, either in the *square* Order, or as the Number 4 stands on the Dice, or in the *quincunx* Order, as the Number 5; the nearest Binds, in both Cases, must be set just 6 Foot asunder: How many Plants more will be required, for the last Order than for the first?

Answer 3744.

A Summer-House is a Cube of 10 Foot in the clear, the Cornice of which projects just 15 Inches on a Side, so that the whole Front of the Roof, from out to out, is 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ Foot. This is hipped off from each of the Corners to the Centre, and being truly Pediment-pitch, it rises $\frac{2}{3}$ of the Front, or 3 Feet. I would, by help of these Dimensions, measure the Slating without venturing to climb for more, and compute the Cost at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* $\frac{4}{9}$ square Foot. This may be done by first discovering what the diagonal Line on the Flat is transversely from Corner to Corner. And, secondly, from thence and the perpendicular Rise of the Roof, the Length of each of the 4 principal Rafter. And then, thirdly, from the Breadth of the Front given, a Perpendicular may be found, which will determine the Cost of this Piece of Work to be 2 *l.* 18 *s.* 2 *d.* nearly.

There are two Columns, in the Ruins of *Persopolis*, left standing upright; one is 64 Foot above the Plane, the other 50: Between these, in a right Line, stands an antient Statue, the Head whereof is 97 Foot from the Summit of the higher, and 86 Foot from the Top of the lower Column; the Base whereof measures just 76 Foot to the Centre of the Figure's Base: By these Notices, the Distance of the Top of the Columns may be, by Numbers, easily found?.

Answer 157 Foot.

A triangular Bath, 6 Foot deep, is exactly inclosed by 3 square Pavillions, and is consequently rectangular, the Sum of whose Plans, together, make just 50 Poles: The Area of *A.* the less, is to that of *B.* the middle one, as 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8; and the Sum of the Areas of *A.* and *C.* the biggest, is to that of *B.* as 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4: How many Wine-Hogheads of Water will this Bath receive?

Answer 1163 Hogheads, 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ Gallons.

Q

A

A four-sided *Figure*, whose Sides are unequal, is call'd a *Trapeze*: I have an Orchard of that Form, containing $3\frac{1}{2}$ Acres, which being divided by a Diagonal, or a Line, from Corner to Corner, the Perpendicular of one of the Triangles is 430 Links, and the other 360: The Length of the said Diagonal, or common Base of those Triangles, is requir'd?

Answer 949 $\frac{29}{13}$ Links.

The Areas of *Circles* are found, either by multiplying half the Circumference, by half the Diameter, or by multiplying the Square of the Diameter, by ,7854, that being the Area of the Circle, whose Diameter is 1.

Give the Area of a circular Bowling-Green, that is 16 Poles across the Middle; the Circumference being 3,1416 times the Diameter of a Circle?

Answer 1 Acre, 41 Pole, &c.

I would turf a round Plat, measuring 130 Foot about; and would know the Charge at 4d. $\frac{1}{2}$ Yard square?

Answer 2l. 9s. 10d. nearly.

I want the Length of a Line, by which my Gardiner may strike a round *Aurangerie*, that shall contain just half an Acre of Land?

Answer 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ Yards nearly.

Agreed for an oaken Curb to a round Well, at 8d. $\frac{1}{2}$ Foot square; it is exactly 42 Inches in Diameter, within the Brick-work, and the Breadth of the Curb is to be 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ Inches: What will it come to?

Answer 11s. 11d. nearly.

It is observed that the extreme End of the Minute-hand of a public Dial moves just 5 Inches in the Space of 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ Minutes: The Question is what is the Length of that Index?

Answer 14,69 Inches.

A. B. C. join for a Grind-stone, 36 Inches over, value 20s. toward which *A.* paid 7s. *B.* 8s. and *C.* 5s. The Waste-hole, through which the Spindle passed, was 5 Inches Square: To what Diameter ought the Stone to be worn, when *B.* and *C.* begin severally to work with it?

Answer, For *B.* to 29,324 Inches; for *C.* to 19,013 Inches.

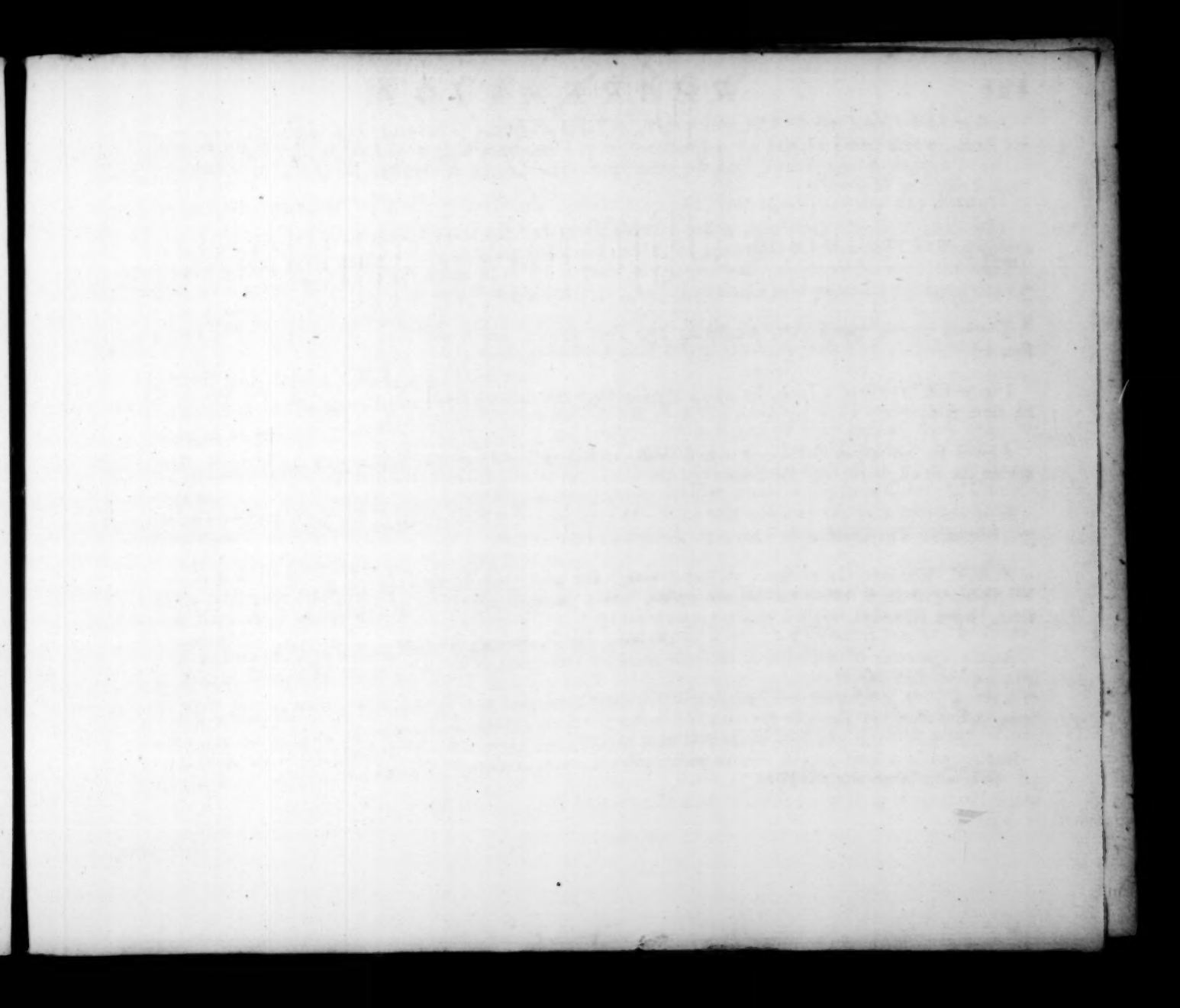
As the Diameter of a Circle, is the only necessary Dimension to find the greatest Square that may either be inscrib'd, or the smallest that may be circumscrib'd: I demand what Difference there is in the Area of the Section of a round Tree, 20 Inches over, consider'd both those ways; and how far the Result, from each of those Dimensions, differs from the Truth in the circular Measure?

Answer, Within 114,16 Inches too little; without 85,84 Inches too much.

Having pav'd a Semi-circular Alcove with black and white Marble, at 2s. 4d. $\frac{1}{2}$ Foot, the Mason's Bill was just 10l. what then was this Arch in Front; considering, that as ,7854, the Area of the Circle, the Square of whose Diameter is 1, is to 1; so is the Area of any other Circle, to the Square of its Diameter?

Answer 14 Foot 9 Inches.

Multiplying



Multiplying half the Arch by half the Diameter, also finds the Area of a *Sector*; that is, any Part of a Circle cut through, from the Centre to the Circumference.

The Area of a *Sector* (suppose one of the Divisions of a Wilderness) which being struck from a Centre, with a Line 30 Yards long, makes the Sweep, or circular Part, 63 Foot, is requir'd?

Answer 315 Yards.

The Curvature of one of these *Sectors* being parted off by a strait Line, drawn through its Limits, leaves a *Segment of a Circle*, to be measur'd, by deducting the Content of the Triangle, cut off from the Area of the whole *Sector*, to discover the Area of the *Segment*.

The Proposition above may serve as an Example to this, allowing the Chord, or freight Line, drawn through the two Ends of the Curve (as it will be found) about 15 Inches shorter, than the arch'd Line above said.

Content of the Segment, 25 Yards nearly.

An *Ellipse* or *Oval* is measur'd by multiplying the Product of the long and short Diameters, by .7854, as in the Circle, and this will give the superficial Content.

The *Ellipse* in *Grosvenor* Square measures 840 Links the longest Way, and 612 across, within the Rails; the Walls are 14 Inches thick; what Ground do they inclose, and what do they stand upon?

Answer, Inclose 4 Acres 6 Pole. Wall stands on 879,12728 square Feet nearly.

The Dimensions of all similar Figures are in Proportion to their Areas, as the Squares of their respective Sides, *et contra*.

If a round Pillar, 7 Inches over, has 4 Foot of Stone in it; of what Diameter is the Column, of equal Length, that measures ten times as much?

Answer 22,136 Inches over.

A Pipe of six Inches Bore will be 3 Hours in running off a certain Quantity of Water: In what time will 4 Pipes, each 3 Inches Bore, be in discharging double the Quantity?

Answer, 6 Hours.

A Yard of Rope 9 Inches round weighs, suppose, 22 lb. what will a Fathom of that weigh, which measures a Foot about?

Answer, 78 $\frac{2}{3}$ lb..

If 20 Foot of Iron-Railing shall weigh half a Ton, when the Bars are an Inch and quarter square, what will 50 Feet of *Ditto* come to, at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per Pound; the Bars being but $\frac{7}{8}$ of an Inch Square?

Answer, 20 l.

A Looking-glass is 16 Inches by 9, and contains a Foot of Glass: What will the Content of the Plate be that has twice the Length, and three times the Breadth?

Answer, 6 Sq. Foot

A Sack that holds 3 Bushels of Corn is 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ Inches broad when empty; what wou'd the Sack contain that, being of the same Length, had twice its Circumference, or twice its Breadth?

Answer, A Quarter and a half.

RECREATION XX.

MEASUREMENT OF SOLIDS.

Multiply the Area by the Depth, to find the Solidity of uniform Bodies, or such as are equal from Top to Bottom.

What is the Difference of a solid half Foot, and half a Foot solid?

Answer, One is but $\frac{1}{4}$ of the other.

What is the Proportion, in point of Space, between a Room $25\frac{1}{2}$ Foot long, 20 Foot 2 Inches broad, 14 Foot high, and two others of just $\frac{1}{2}$ the Dimensions?

As 4 to 1.

Another Room is 17 Foot 7 Inches long within; 13 Foot 10 Inches broad, and 9 Foot 6 Inches high; it has a Chimney carried up streight in the Angle, the Plan whereof is just the half of 5 Foot 6 Inches, by 4 Foot 2: The Question is, how many cubic Foot of Air the same will contain, allowing the Content of the Fire-place and Windows at 4 solid Yards?

Answer, 2309 Foot, $10\frac{2}{3}$ Inches.

A Ship's Hold is 112 Foot 6 Inches long, 32 broad, and 5 Foot 6 deep; how many Bales of Goods 3 Foot 4 Inches long, 2 Foot 4 Inches broad, and 3 Foot deep, may be stowed therein, leaving 1 Gang-way the whole Length of 4 Foot and $\frac{1}{2}$ broad?

Answer, The Quantity of $729\frac{1}{4}$ nearly.

I want a rectangular Cistern, that at 16 lb. to the Foot Square, shall weigh just a Fodder of Lead, it must be 8 Foot long, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ over; how many Hogsheads, Wine Measure, will this contain, taking it at $\frac{1}{2}$ of an Inch from the Top?

Answer, 16 Hogsheads 40 Gallons.

A Log of Timber is 18 Foot 6 Inches long, 18 Inches broad, and 14 thick, Die-square all through: Now, if 2 solid Foot and $\frac{1}{2}$ be saw'd off the End; how long will the Piece then be?

Answer, 17 Foot $1\frac{15}{16}$.

The solid Content of a square Stone is found to be $126\frac{1}{4}$ Foot, its Length is 8 Foot 6 Inches; what is the Area of one End, and what the Depth, if the Breadth assigned be $38\frac{1}{2}$ Inches.

Answer, 55,55 Inches deep.

The Dimensions of the circular Winchester Bushel are $18\frac{1}{2}$ Inches over, and 8 Inches deep; how many Quarter of Grain then will the square Bin hold, that measures 7 Foot 10 long, 3 Foot 10 broad, and 4 Foot 2 deep within?

Answer, 12, &c.

Taking the Dimensions of the Bushel, as above, what must the Diameter of the circular Measure be, which at 12 Inches deep will hold 9 Bushels of Sea-Coal struck?

Answer, 45 Inches $1\frac{3}{8}$.

A Prism of two equal Bases, and six equal Sides, that measures 28 Inches cross the Centre, from Corner to Corner; the superficial and the solid Content is requir'd, taking the Length at 134 Inches?

Answer, Superf. 9 Yards, 4 Foot, 3 Inches. Solid 39 Foot, 819 Inches.

I have

I have a rolling Stone 44 Inches in Circumference, and am to cut off 3 cubic Foot from one End; whereabouts must the Section be made?

Answer, At 33,66 Inches.

I would have a Syringe an Inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ in the Bore, to hold a Pint Wine-Measure of any Fluid; what must the Length of the Piston, sufficient to make an Injection with it, be?

Answer, 23,5294 Inches.

I would have a cubic Bin made capable of receiving just $13\frac{1}{2}$ Quarters of Wheat, Winchester-Measure; what will be the Length of one of its Sides?

Answer, 61,4678 Inches.

A Bath Stone, 20 Inches long, 15 over, and 8 deep, weighs 220 lb. how many cubic Foot thereof will freight a Ship of 290 Tons?

Answer, 4101 Foot.

The common Way of measuring Timber, being to girt a round freight Tree in the middle, and to take $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Girt for the side of a Square, equal to the Area of the Section there; if this be not consider'd in the Price appointed, pray on which Side lies the Advantage?

Answer, For the Buyer near 13 Foot in a Load.

The *Cylinder*, *Globe*, and *Cone*, are in proportion to one another, as 3, 2, and 1. The Cube therefore of the Diameter, of any Cylinder of equal Height and Breadth, multiply'd by ,7854, the Area of the Circle, whose Diameter is 1, will always give the Solidity of that Cylinder. The Cube of the Diameter of a Globe again multiply'd by $\frac{2}{3}$ thereof or ,5236, gives the solid Content. And the said Cube, multiply'd by $\frac{1}{2}$ of that, or ,2618; produces in general the Solidity of any Cone whose Breadth and Height are equal. By this Rule the solid Content of a Globe, 20 Inches in Diameter, a Cylinder of the same Diameter, 20 Inches long; and a Cone 20 Inches Diameter at Base, and 20 Inches high, are severally requir'd?

Cone, 2094,4. Globe, 4188,8. Cylinder, 6283,2.

The superficial Content of these is found by considering the *Cylinder*, as a square Surface 20 Inches by the Circumference, adding a double Area for the two Bases. The *Globe*, as a Rectangle of the Diameter and Circumference; and the *Cone*, as a Triangle, whose Base is the Circuit, and Perpendicular the slope Height, adding once the Area of the Base. At 8 d. 4p Yard, the Painting of them is found to amount to 2s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Our Satellite the Moon is a Globe, in Diameter 2170 Miles; I require how many Quarter of Wheat she would contain, if hollow, 2150 $\frac{1}{2}$ solid Inches being the Bushel; and how much yard-wide Stuff would make her a Waistcoat, was she to be cloth'd?

Answer, Content 79107034948470144000 Quarters. Surface 45824284391424 Yards'Sq.

Supposing the Atmosphere, or Body of the Air and Vapours, surrounds the Globe of the Earth and Sea, to 60 Miles above the Surface; the Earth is 7970 Miles in Diameter; how many cubic Yards of Air then hang about, and revolve along with this Planet; and what is the Weight of the whole Mass of fluid Matter in the Atmosphere contain'd, if at a Medium 12 l. *Avoirdupois* be found experimentally, as in Fact it is, to press upon every circular Inch, on the Surface of the Earth?

Answer, Measure 66264254274148761600 solid Yds. Weight 1224019163676672000 Pds. *Avoirdupois*.

When Figures run uniformly taper (but not to a Point) they are to be consider'd as *Frustums* or *Portions* of the Cone or Pyramid; by supplying, therefore, what is wanting to make the Figure entire, and then deducting the Part cut off, we find the Solidity of the Part proposed.

A round

A round Mash-Vat, measures at the Top 72 Inches over within, at the Bottom 54, the perpendicular Depth being 42 Inches; the Content in Ale Gallons is required?

In order to complete the Cone, use this Analogy: As half the Difference of the Top and Bottom 9 Inches, are to the Depth 42 Inches; so is half the greater Diameter 36 Inches, to the Altitude of the whole Cone.

It holds Gall. 467, and almost a half.

Or else; to the Areas of the Top and Bottom, add the square Root of the Products of those Areas, and this multiply by $\frac{1}{3}$ of the Height of the *Frustrum*, for the Solidity.

The Shaft of a round Pillar, 16 Inches in Diameter at the Top, is about 8 of the Bottom Diameters in Height, $\frac{1}{3}$ whereof is truly cylindrical, and the other $\frac{2}{3}$ swelling, but we'll suppose it tapers streight; it is $\frac{1}{8}$ less at Top than at Bottom; the Price of the Stone and Workmanship is sought at 3s. 6d. $\frac{1}{4}$ cubic Foot; and farther the superficial Content, including both Ends?

Answer, 3l. 10s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. &c. Superf. 61 $\frac{1}{10}$ Foot.

A triangular Pyramid, whose Sides, at Base, measure 30 Inches a-piece, and is 21 Foot high, $\frac{1}{4}$ the Slope, is to be sold at 7s. $\frac{1}{4}$ solid Foot; and if the polishing the Surface will be 8d. $\frac{1}{4}$ Foot more, I would know the Cost of this Stone when finish'd?

Answer, 9l. 5s. 2d.

A Stick of square Timber tapers streight; the Side at the greater End is 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ Inches, at the less, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ Inches, the Length 16 Foot 6 Inches, the Value, at 2s. 6d. $\frac{1}{4}$ Foot solid, is demanded?

Answer, 3l. 18s. 10d.

To measure a common Cask: Find the Areas at Head and Bung, add $\frac{1}{7}$ of the less, and $\frac{2}{7}$ of the greater, for a mean Area; this multiply'd by the Length of the Cask is its Solidity in Inches, which reduce. Or, II. To double the Square of the Bung Diameter, add that of the Head; then multiply by the Length of the Cask, and divide by 1077,24 for Beer, or by 882,42 for Wine Gallons.

What Quantity of Brandy will the Distiller's Tun contain that measures 40 Inches within at Head, 52 at Bung, and is 100 Inches long; and how many Barrels of London Ale would fill it?

Answer, Brandy 794 &c. Ale 20 Bar. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ Gall.

F I N I S.

ADDENDA & CORRIGENDA.

BESIDES a few literal Mistakes, the Reader will please P. 6. l. 15. to obliterate *to*. P. 46. l. 30. to alter by $\frac{1}{2}$ Miles, to 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ Miles. At the Bottom of P. 55. to add what follows,

No Bill of Exchange ought, in other Cases, to be paid by the Acceptor before 'tis fully due, without the Allowance and even Direction of the Remitter in Writing. For as the Remitter delivered his Money to the Drawer, in order to have it paid again, at a limited time, to such Persons as he shall direct, it is and ought to be in his Power, to guide and even to divert the Payment, by altering the Bill, and making it payable to any other Person whomsoever he shall think fit, during the whole Time, between that of Acceptance and the Day of Payment. And shou'd the Acceptant pay it inadvertently to any one, and that Person happen to fail before it falls really due, he will be liable to pay it to the Remitter a second Time.

P. 97. l. 22. to read 3 Pump-roads. And Ibid. l. 34. how much more.

1037W 1037

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Sanat, quod Ferrum non sanat, Ignis

Sanat, quod Ignis non sanat, Mercurius sanat,

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